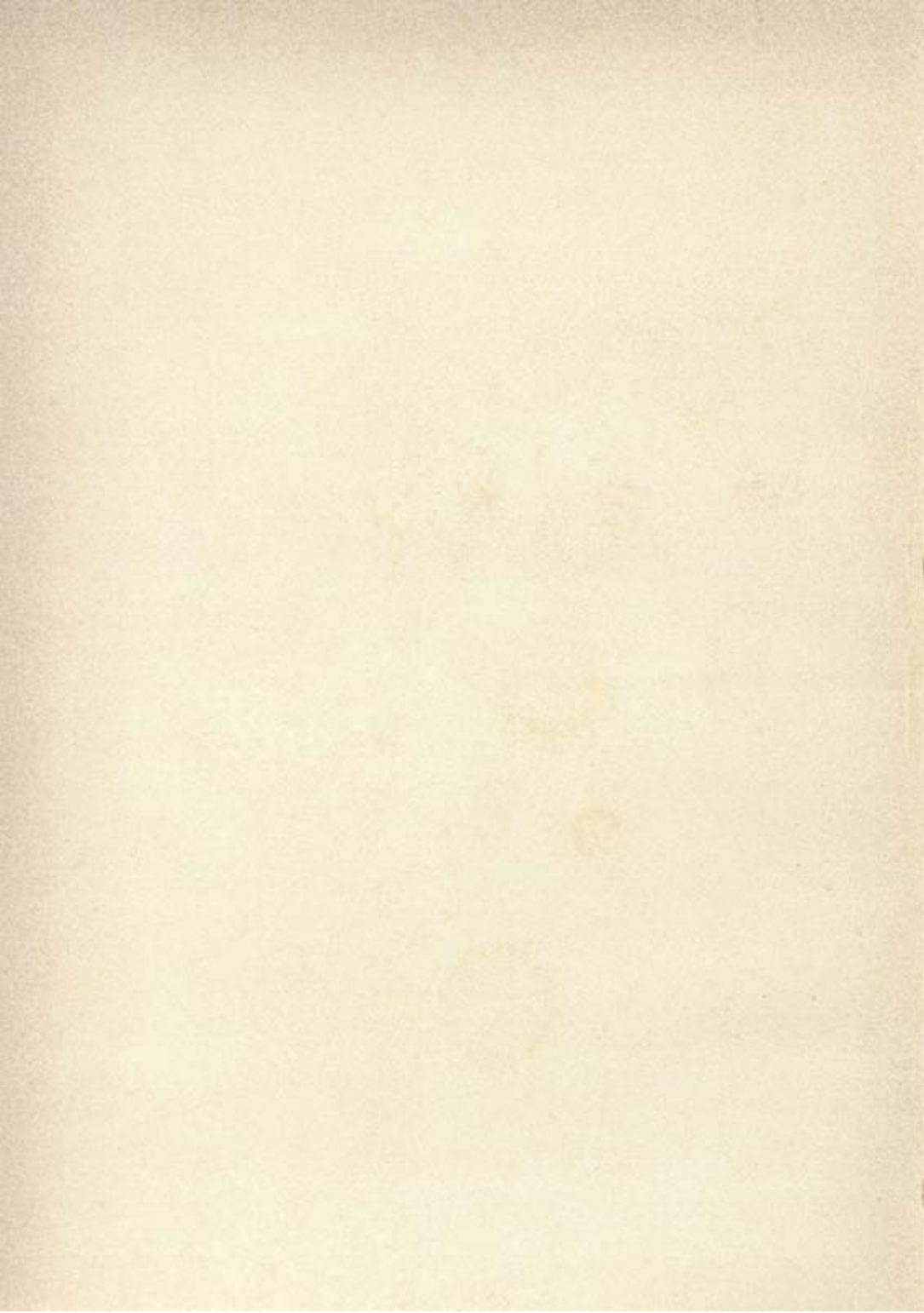


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CATALOGUE
OF
ORIENTAL COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

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IN THE
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CLASSES XVIII.—XXII.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THIS Sixth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum deals with the money issued by the Mongol Dynasties descended from *Jingis Khán*, corresponding to *Fraehn's* Classes XVIII.—XXII. The only line of *Kháns* tracing their lineage to *Jingis* excluded from this volume is that of *Sheyban* or *Abu-l-Kheyr*, which was of late foundation and rose on the ruins of the *Timurian* empire. *Timur's* own coinage, with that of his house, is reserved for the next (or Seventh) Volume, since he was not a lineal descendant of *Jingis*. On the other hand, the issues of the small dynasties which divided *Persia* among them between the decay of the *Ilkháns* and the invasion of *Timur* are included in this volume as a species of appendix.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths, as in the preceding volumes. The weight of the examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains, except in long series of silver issues of fairly uniform weight, such as those of the *Kháns* of the *Golden Horde*, when only the weights of typical specimens are given.

Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres and into the measures of *Mionnet's* scale, are given at the end of the volume.

Typical examples are figured in the nine plates, which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by *Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole*; and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

INTRODUCTION.

I. HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

SOME outline of the history of the Mongols is necessary for the clear apprehension of the mutual relations of the various dynasties belonging to the family of Jingsis Khán, whose coins are described in the Sixth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum. There is at present no work from which such an outline may readily be obtained. The older historians are not only prolix in what they relate, but often confused and inaccurate; whilst in many important omissions they display a lack of discrimination between the essential and the trivial. Nor can the latest historian of the Mongols be altogether acquitted from the charge of prolixity and indistinctness, though the intricacy of the subject and the contradictory accounts of the authorities may serve as a sufficient excuse for him as well as for his predecessors. Mr. Howorth has devoted an indomitable patience and extensive research to the elucidation of the devious history of the numerous clans and families that make up the Mongol race; and his work, the result of a relentless ransacking of all preceding authorities, will necessarily serve as the basis of every future inquiry. It is, however, an impossible book to skim, and not an easy one to master, even to a determined student. Mr. Howorth's long familiarity with his subject makes him a little inconsiderate towards his readers' ignorance, and the ease with which he traverses the pathless steppes in which his Mongols dwell renders him almost supercilious of the vagaries of those who essay to follow him. The complexity of the subject, moreover, has given occasion for certain rectifications as further

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progress in the work rendered this or that obscure point more intelligible, and these rectifications are scattered in foot-notes in such a manner as not to be always obvious to the reader's attention. It requires, therefore, no small perseverance to conquer the difficulties of Mr. Howorth's history, especially as the Author, by an inadvertence too common among all writers, but particularly unfortunate in this instance, has omitted to supply either indexes or tables of contents to his three stout volumes of small type. I believe that few students can boast a thorough acquaintance with Mr. Howorth's *History of the Mongols*, and shall make no excuse, therefore, for the appearance of the following brief analysis of the results of a work in which the zeal and the patient research of the learned man—now a very rare phenomenon,—are so conspicuous as I have proved them to be by a somewhat laborious apprenticeship.

i. *The Foundation of the Mongol Empire : JIngis Khán.*

The history of the Mongols begins practically with the great conqueror JIngis Khán. There are many traditions of his ancestors current among his biographers, but, as in the case of many another man of unexpected fame, his pedigree has been elaborated rather on the ground of natural propriety than of fact. The traditions about JIngis Khán's predecessors come partly from the imagination of the Lamas, who looked to his family for promotion, and partly from the copious traditional resources of the Turks, whom the Mongols subdued, and turned their folk-lore as well as their arms to their own proper service. All that can safely be said about the early history of the Mongols is that they were a clan among clans, a member of a great nomad confederacy that ranged the country north of the desert of Gobi in search of water and pasture; who spent their lives in hunting and the breeding of cattle, lived on flesh and sour milk (kumis), and made their profit by bartering hides and beasts

with their kinsmen the Khitans, or with the Turks and Chinese, to whom they owed allegiance. The name Mongol was not known abroad until the tenth century, and probably came to be applied to the whole group of clans only when the chief of a particular clan bearing that name acquired an ascendancy over the rest of the confederacy, and gave to the greater the name of the less. If not the founder of the supremacy of his clan, Yissugei was a notable maintainer of it, and it was probably he who first asserted the independence of the Mongols from Chinese rule. In spite, however, of conquest and annexation, the people who owned the sovereignty of Yissugei numbered only forty thousand tents. Yet it was upon this foundation that Yissugei's son, Jingis Khán—*patris fortis filius fortior*—built up in twenty years the widest empire the world has ever seen. Yissugei died in 1175 A.D., and Temujin his son, a child of thirteen years, and not yet called by the high title of Jingis Khán, ruled in his stead over the tribes that wandered by the banks of the Onon.

A detailed chronicle of the career of conquest inaugurated by this Asiatic Alexander is no part of the present purpose. [See Howorth i. 49—115.] It is sufficient to say that after thirty years of struggle against home-foes, in which he succeeded in firmly establishing his authority over his own and the neighbouring clans, in face of powerful and treacherous conspiracies, Temujin found himself free to devote the twenty years that remained of his life to wider and more ambitious designs. Having reduced all the tribes north of the desert of Gobi, from the Irtish to the Khinggan Mountains, and having incorporated among his subjects the Keraites [H. i. 534—589], who had forfeited their independence by the treachery of their king, Wang Khán (the Prester John of European fable, and an old but perfidious ally of Yissugei and his son), Temujin summoned, in 1206, a Kuriltai or Diet of the chiefs of all the tribes; and a *shaman*, or priest, announced to the assembled nobles that a

higher title than belonged to others had been decreed by Heaven to Temujin, and henceforward his name should be Jingis (or Chinghiz) Khán, 'the Very Mighty King.' Thus at the age of forty-four did Jingis begin his actual undisputed reign. Three years later, after receiving the submission of the Uighurs, he began his invasion of China, and though it was reserved for his grandson to complete the subjugation of the Celestial Empire, a great part of the northern provinces, the ancient kingdom of Liau-tung, and the Tangut Kingdom of Hia, were added, as subject provinces or feudatory states, to the Mongol dominions during the great Khán's own lifetime. The next obstacle in the path to universal sovereignty was the old Turkish kingdom of Kara-Khitai, which corresponded nearly to the modern limits of Eastern Turkestan, and was ruled by a line of kings called Gur-Khás, who exacted homage from the border states of Persia and Transoxiana. Jingis and his horsemen, however, instead of paying homage, speedily rode down all resistance, and soon found themselves masters of Kashghár, Khoten, and Yarkand, with the rest of the territory of the Gur-Khás. The Mongol dominions now marched with the wide kingdom which had recently been spread out by the Khuwárezm Sháh; and this, therefore, became the next object of attack and the next example of the futility of resistance. The Mongol armies, divided into several immense brigades, swept over Khuwárezm, Khorásán, and Afghanistán, on the one hand, and on the other over Adharbiján, Georgia and southern Russia, whilst a third division continued the reduction of China. In the midst of these diverging streams of conquest, Jingis Khán died, in 1227, at the age of sixty-four. The territory he and his sons had conquered stretched from the Yellow Sea to the Crimea, from the Baikal Lake to Merv, and included lands or tribes wrung from the rule of Chinese, Tanguts, Afghans, Persians, and Turks.

ii. *Division of the Mongol Empire.*

It was the habit of a Mongol chief to distribute the clans over which he had ruled as appanages among his sons; and this tribal rather than territorial distribution obtained in the division of the empire among the sons of Jingis. The inheritance of the chieftdom over a tribe of nomads, instead of a definite territory, adds to the difficulty of obtaining a clear view of the subsequent history of the descendants of Jingis. But besides the complications arising from a moveable inheritance, the large number of dynasties belonging to this family renders a continuous study of the whole impossible; and we find ourselves obliged to follow a dozen different lines of rulers, reigning at the same time in widely scattered parts of the Mongol empire, but all alike tracing their origin to the great Jingis Khán. To arrange these various lines in a comprehensible order is the task I have set before me. Jingis not only appointed a special appanage of tribes in certain loosely defined camping-grounds to each son, but nominated also a successor to himself in the supreme Khánate. Beginning therefore with the lines of *Khakaans*, or supreme suzerains over all the other Mongol chiefs, the following order seems the natural one:

1. *The line of Ogotai*, ruling the tribes of Zungaria; *Khakaans*, till their extinction by the family of Tului.
2. *The line of Tului*, ruling the home clans of Mongolistan; *Khakaans* after Ogotai's line, down to the Manchu supremacy.
3. *The Persian branch of the line of Tului*; Hulagu and his successors, the Ilkháns of Persia.
4. *The line of Juji*, ruling the Turkish Tribes of the Khánate of Kipchak; the Kháns of the Golden and White Hordes, with the sequel, the Khánate of Astrakhan, and the offshoots, the Khánates of Kazan, Kasimof, and Krim; and finally the Kháns of Khiva and Bukhárá.

5. *The line of Jagatai*, ruling Má-wara-n-nahr, or Transoxiana.

Besides these, less important appanages were allotted to Jingis Khán's brothers. China and Persia were regarded as provinces, not great Khánates, at the death of Jingis; but China soon became the head-quarters of the line of Tului, and Persia was ere long ruled by a younger branch of the same.

iii. *Line of Ogotai*:—Appanage, Zungaria* (1227—1301); Supreme Khakaans (1227—1248); pretenders to the Khakaanate (1257—1301). [H. i. 116—186.]

By the will of Jingis, Ogotai besides receiving his appanage in Zungaria was appointed to succeed to the supreme authority; and it is a singular testimony to the reverence in which the intentions of the great founder of Mongol power were held that Ogotai, although neither the eldest nor the most capable of the sons of Jingis, was suffered quietly to assume the sovereignty over all the chiefs of the family and tributaries, and received their loyal homage at the general Diet held in A.D. 1229. His reign was marked by a considerable extension of the Mongol dominions. The Kin empire, or northern half of China, which had only been partially reduced in the lifetime of Jingis, was now (1234) entirely subdued: (the southern half, or Sung empire, resisted the invaders till the time of Khubilai.) Corea was annexed (1241). The gallant and unfortunate Jelál-ed-deen, son of the late Khuwárezm Sháh Moḥammad, was hunted through the wide territory which had once owned his father's rule, until at

* It will be simpler thus to indicate roughly the position of the camping-grounds of Ogotai's subjects, than to say "the clans camping in or about Zungaria," etc. In this instance the tribes in question were the Naimans and the ancestors of the modern Kalmuks.

length he perished miserably by the hand of an assassin. A great expedition into Europe was conducted by Batu, son of Juji; the Mongols entered Moscow and Novgorod, penetrated to Hungary, burned Cracow, and laid siege to Pesth. The opportune death of Ogotai, calling for a general assembly of the family, and a reverse sustained at Liegnitz at the hand of the Grand Duke of Austria, saved Europe. Meanwhile the internal affairs of the empire were organised and ably administered under the wise and just rule of the prime minister Yeliu Chutsai, a Khitan, who did much to restore order and security to the provinces, in spite of the incapacity of his imperial master, who was given over to the prevailing Mongol vice of habitual drunkenness.

Ogotai's death in A.D. 1241 (A.H. 639) was followed by an *interregnum* of several years, during which his widow *Turakina* governed the empire as regent for her eldest son Kuyuk, until he should return from Europe, where he had been distinguishing himself in the invasion of Hungary under his cousin Batu. Of Ogotai's five sons, Kuchu had been designed for his successor, but, he dying before his father, Kuchu's son Shiramun was nominated heir. *Turakina's* influence, however, was supreme after the death of Ogotai, and she used it in favour of *Kuyuk*, who received a summons in Hungary and presently returned to Karakorum, and was elected Khakaan by a general Kuriltai in 1246, attended by most of the chiefs of the family, except the sons of Juji, who were dissatisfied with the succession and excused themselves. *Kuyuk* restored the tranquillity which had been disturbed during the rule of his mother, and armies were now despatched to continue the work of extension in China and Persia.

Kuyuk was the only member of the family of Ogotai who succeeded to the supreme throne, and on his death in 1248 the empire passed to the line of Tului, and neither *Kuyuk's* sons, nor any of his brothers, succeeded him. Under the first Khakaan of

the new line, the family of Ogotai offered no opposition to their dethronement: but when Mangu died and Khubilai was elected to the sovereignty by an informal Diet held in China, the discontent of Ogotai's descendants manifested itself in immediate and general revolt, and a series of disastrous campaigns ensued. [H. i. 173—186.] *Kaidu*, the son of Kashi, the son of Ogotai, asserted the right of the descendants of Jingis's heir to sit on Jingis's throne. He was supported by his own tribes,—the original appanage of Ogotai in Zungaria, which, of course, was not forfeited by the loss of the Khakaanship,—and also by the armies of Jagatai's Khánate by the Oxus, who did him homage as the legitimate representative of Jingis. Against this confederacy the house of Tului were able to lead the home-tribes of the old Mongol country, (the appanage of Tului), who had grown invincible in war by constant practise in Khubilai's Chinese campaigns, and were moreover the flower of the Mongol armies in the days of Jingis. The sons of Tului were also supported by the house of Juji in Kipchak, in the rear of Ogotai's appanage. Kaidu fought no fewer than forty-one battles with the supporters of Tului on the east, and fifteen with their Kipchak allies on the west: but the struggle was unequal, and soon after Kaidu's death (about 701=1301) the family of Ogotai did homage to the line of Tului; their clans were dispersed among the tribes of Transoxiana and Kipchak, and their chiefs lived in obscurity under the rule of the Jagatai Kháns. Once and again, in a period of confusion, some representative of Ogotai's house was raised to the throne of Transoxiana (p. xxxix); and it was the fancy of the great Timur to bring again to light the heirs of the heir of Jingis by setting up Suyurghatmish and his son Mahmood in the stead of the deposed house of Jagatai; but this was only a fictitious revival, and these two *rois fainéants* cannot be said to represent the original Khakaans of whom Kuyuk was the last in this family.

- iv. *The line of Tului*:—Appanage, Mongolistan ; Khakaans (1248—1634) in three stages, (1) Yuen dynasty in China (1248—1370), (2) Diminished empire at Karakorum (1370—1543), (3) Divided tribes and gradual submission to Manchus (1543—1634). [H. i. 187—496.]

Mangu, the son of Tului, owed his accession partly to his personal reputation as a warrior and general, and partly to the adherence of his own clans—the numerous tribes of Mongolia proper, the nucleus of the Mongol armies under Jingis, which formed the appanage of Tului and his house. In 1251 his inauguration took place, and in 1257 he died. Yet in this short reign there was room for the beginning of two important changes. Mangu kept his court at the usual capital Karakorum, north of the desert of Gobi, and appointed his brother Khubilai governor of the southern provinces: this was the beginning of the transfer of the seat of government from Karakorum to Peking. The other change was the despatch of another brother, Hulagu, to Persia, where in place of the shifting rule of provincial governors he established his own dynasty, and thus Persia now possessed a line of kings of the royal house of Jingis, like the other great divisions of the Mongol empire.

The death of Mangu in 1257 was the signal for a general struggle. [H. i. 216 ff.] The house of Ogotai laid claim to the supreme sovereignty, as has been said; and Arikbuka, a brother of Mangu and Khubilai, was the candidate in the Mongol homeland. Khubilai was saluted Khakaan by the chiefs of the army in China; Arikbuka was elected by another Diet at Karakorum; and Kaidu received the like title and homage from the tribes of Ogotai and Jagatai further west. Juji's line in Kipchak did not attempt to gain the Khakaanship, but supported the house of Tului. The fine generalship, large resources, and wide personal popularity of *Khubilai*—Marco Polo's "Great Khán"

and Coleridge's Kubla Khan—carried him safely through these early complications. Arikbuka was speedily routed, and Kaidu was kept at a distance, though he did not cease from troubling till after Khubilai's death.

The Khakaans of the blood of Jingis now became a Chinese dynasty. By 1280, Khubilai had conquered the southern or Sung empire of China, and, having thus united the whole country under his sole rule, fixed his court at Khán Baligh (Cambaluk), or the "City of the Khan," now called Peking; and the old capital Karakorum, though still his, became a provincial centre. This remained the case during the first of the three periods into which the history of the descendants of Khubilai may be divided. This *first period* includes the century which elapsed between the founding of the Mongol empire in China by Khubilai and the expulsion of the invaders under his tenth successor, Toghon-Timur (1370). [H. i. 284—340.] The Mongol Khakaans of this period are known in Chinese annals as the *Yuen Dynasty*. With what sumptuous glory this dynasty began we know from Marco Polo: the causes of its decay—the extravagance of the court, the favouritism of the Lamas, the poverty and sickness of the people, the plagues and famines, earthquakes and other 'signs'—may be read in Mr. Howorth's History. The attempts of various pretenders were crowned by the successful attack of Chu Yuen Chang, prince of U, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, who assumed the royal title and seized Peking in 1368. In two years China was rid of the Mongols; and the most prosperous period of the history of the Khakaans was over.

The *second period* extends from the expulsion from China to the temporary revival under Dayan Khán (1370—1543). [H. i. 340—376.] This is the time of the *Diminished Empire*, when the Mongols were confined to the steppes from which they first went forth to conquer, the camping-grounds by the rivers Kerulon and Onon, north of the desert of Gobi. Even here

they were not absolutely independent. The Ming armies surprised the fugitive Mongols by the Lake Buyur—full of the memories of Jingis—and totally routed them, capturing 80,000 prisoners, lifting 150,000 head of cattle (the only source of wealth in the steppes), and carrying off an immense booty. This defeat effectually tamed the spirit of the Khakaans, supreme now in name alone; and they became actual vassals of the Ming emperors, who appointed the rulers of the tribes by patents drawn up in Peking. In the 15th century a worse thing happened to them; many of the clans became for a while subject to the Uirats. But at the end of the same century Dayan Khán, the fourteenth Khakaan in succession from Toghon-Timur, effected a temporary union among the scattered tribes, and organized them in certain groups. The gradual relaxation of the Ming authority beyond the Great Wall had been followed by a general drifting-back of the Mongols from the country north of Gobi, to which they had been driven, to the tracts south of the desert, between it and the Great Wall of China. This is now the land of the Chakhars [H. i. 384—388] and the Forty-Nine Banners [H. i. 388—452], who comprise all the tribes south and south-east of the desert; whilst north of the desert, in the homeland of the Mongol race, dwell the Khalkas [H. i. 455—496]. The Chakhars, Khalkas, and the various tribes incorporated in the Chinese military organization of the Forty-Nine Banners, are the Nuruns or 'Children of Light,' the original Mongol tribes who went conquering with Jingis, were carried to China by Khubilai, driven back to Karakorum under Toghon-Timur, and again were spreading out and strengthening in the days of China's weakness. Their names, however, are not those which they bore in the time of Jingis, but were probably adopted from local associations about the time of Dayan Khán's organization, since when they have not materially changed. The organization consisted in grouping them in large brigades, called Tumens. There were six of these:

three called Imperial, Western, Segon or Right, Tumens, and consisting of (1) the Chakhars and affiliated tribes, (2) the Khalkas, (3) the Uriangkhangs (who rebelled and were presently dispersed among the other five Tumens): and three called Vice-regal, Eastern, Baraghon or Left, Tumens [H. i. 399—434], and consisting of (1) the Ordus (or Pretorians of the Khakaan), (2) the Tumeds, (3) the Jungshiyados (or Karatshins). The Segon Tumens were governed by the Khakaan himself, the Baraghon by a Viceroy or dauphin (called Jinong), who was generally a son or brother of the Khakaan. There was also an additional or irregular Tumen, called the Khortshid Tumen, which comprised nine tribes of the Forty-Nine Banners, not included in the preceding Tumens, and all ruled by descendants of Juji Khassar, a brother of Jingis. One tribe, the Ongninghoda, still acknowledged the line of Temujin Utsuken, another brother of Jingis, who had received an appanage among the tribes of the extreme east. With this temporary reunion, and the death of its author Dayan Khán in 1543 the second period ends.

The *third period* is the history of the disastrous results of Dayan's decentralizing policy—civil war among the *Divided Tribes*, and the consequent absorption of them one by one by the Manchu power which had newly risen on the ruins of the Ming in China: 'Divided among the sons of Dayan Khán, Mongolia was what Russia was in the thirteenth century, a disintegrated body of units whose mutual jealousies were probably not diminished by their rulers being near of kin.' [H. i. 376—496]. The Segon and the Baraghon Tumens fell out with each other and among themselves; internal wars, separate dynasties, and universal disunion, soon brought even the nominal sovereignty of the Khakaan to an end. Lingdan, indeed, tried to revive and reunite the ruined empire, but he and his Chakhars were defeated by the Baraghon Tumens, the Manchu ascendancy was gaining ground, and after 1634 the

house of Khubilai had become merely vassals of the dynasty that ruled in China where they had once ruled, and the 'Children of Light,' who had known the leadership of Jingis and had seen the 'stately pleasure dome' which Kubla Khán decreed, now possess nothing but trivial tribal annals, as uninteresting as the history of the Scottish clans.

v. *The Persian Branch of the Line of Tului*:—Appanage, Persia; Dynasty of the Ilkháns, or House of Hulagu. (654—750=1256—1349).

It was in the reign of Mangu that Persia, after suffering the misrule of governors appointed by the Khakaans of Karakorum, was given a royal dynasty for itself in the House of Hulagu, called that of the Ilkháns, or provincial Kháns, to indicate the homage they owed, and invariably acknowledged, very cheaply, to the Khakaans of Mongolia and China. Hulagu had little difficulty in establishing his authority over the country allotted to him. The ambitious Sháh of Khuwárezm whom Jingis had defeated had already cleared the way by conquering the better part of Persia, and there were no formidable opponents to meet. Hulagu speedily drove before him the small princes who were trying to build their little dynasties on the ruins of the great empire of Khuwárezm; came to Baghdad and cruelly murdered El-Mustassim, the feeble representative of the 'Abbásee Khaleefehs; and discovered no serious obstacle in his path till he was checked in Syria by the valiant Memlooks of Egypt, who kept him successfully at arm's length. Hulagu was now master of all the provinces of Persia and Asia Minor from India to the Mediterranean. His dominions marched with those of Jagatai and Juji on the north, and with the territory of the Egyptian Sultáns on the south; and within these limits for nearly a century his dynasty reigned in practical independence, whilst rendering a certain feudal homage to the

remote Khakaan in China. The history of the Ilkháns presents little difficulty to the student, except in the last ten years. Save for an occasional contest over the succession, the country was quietly and peaceably governed, and the Ilkháns showed a praiseworthy desire to emulate the examples of earlier rulers of Persia in the encouragement of science and letters.

In the reign of Aboo-Sa'eed, however, the dynasty was undermined by the same causes which had previously destroyed the power of the Khaleefehs and the Seljooks, and were destined soon to bring about the downfall of the Memlooks in Egypt. *Rival Ameers*, generals, ministers, fanatics, began to take a large share in the government of the country, and in their jealousies and animosities lay the prime danger of the Ilkhána. Aboo-Sa'eed died without making an effort to cut at the root of the influences which were undermining the authority of his dynasty, but on the contrary declaring that there was no one left of the line of Hulagu worthy to reign. After his death the throne of Persia became the toadstool on which the puppet sovereigns set up by rival ameers seated themselves only to find it crumbling beneath them. Two great houses tore Persia in sunder: that of Ameer Chupán, a favourite general of Gházán and of his successors; and that of Ameer Hoseyn the Jelair, also called the Ilkhanian. Each of these had a son named Hasan, distinguished by the epithets Great and Little; the son of Chupán was Ameer Hasan Kuchuk or the Little; and the son of the Ilkhanian was Ameer Sheykh Hasan Buzurg or the Great. Their power was almost immediately felt. Arpa Khán, a descendant not of Hulagu but of Arikbuka his brother, was placed on the throne after Aboo-Sa'eed's death, but was deposed the same year (A.H. 736=A.D. 1336) by Moosá, who drew his pedigree from Hulagu by way of Baidu the sixth Ilkhán. Moosá was quickly displaced by Moḥammad, the nominee of the Greater Hasan, whose rival of the line of Chupán presently set up an opposition in the sovereignty in the person of Sati-

Beg, a sister of Aboo-Sa'eed, who had been the wife of Chupán, then of Arpa, and was finally married to Suleyman, who supplanted her in the supremacy, at least in name. (See *note*, p. 4.) The following table of contemporary Ilkháns will explain the confusion of these last ten years of the Persian Branch of Tului's line.

NOMINEES OF THE RIVAL AMEERS.

<i>Of Hasan Buzurg.</i>	<i>Of Hasan Kuchuk (and his brother).</i>	<i>Of other Ameers.</i>
		Arpa, 736.
Mohammad, 736 (d. 738).	Mooasá, 736.
	Toghá-Timur, 737-752 (in Khorásán).
Toghá-Timur, 739 (pre- viously proclaimed in Khorásán; retreats thither in same year, 739).	Sati-Beg, 739.	
Jehán-Timur, 739.	Suleymán, 740.	
to 741.	Nushirwán, 745-754?	

After the troubled reign of Nushirwán the Jelairs were the chief power in Persia, and the dynasty of Hulagu became extinct. The Jelairs, Mudhaffarees, Serbedarians, &c., made havoc of the country till the great Timur came and swept them away for awhile.

- vi. *The Line of Juji*:—Appanage, Karakhitai and Kipchak ; Kháns of the Golden Horde ; of the White Horde, of Astrakhan ; Kazan, Kazimof, Krim, Tiumen, Khiva and Bukhára. [H. ii. 1-1087.]

To Juji, the eldest son of Jingis, were assigned the tribes of the old empire of Kara-Khitai, north of the Sihun or

Jaxartes, and here he, dying before Jingis, was succeeded by his eldest son Orda. A younger son of Juji, Batu, by his famous invasion of Europe, extended the appanage of his family much further to the west, and secured for himself the sovereignty of the Turkish Khánate of Kipchak. North of Batu's territory, another brother, Tuka-Timur, appears to have been allotted the district of Great Bulgaria, on the Upper Volga; a fourth son of Juji, Sheyban, ruled the steppes now known as those of the Kirghiz Kazaks, north of Orda's appanage, and a fifth, Teval, led the Pechenegs, afterwards known as Nogais, between the Ural and Yemba. All these tribes and their chiefs were more or less subject to the family of Batu, which, although a younger branch, had acquired the greatest power and had made their capital Serái on the Volga the metropolis of the Jujide empire; and all these tribes are included in the general name *Golden Horde*, so-called from the Khán's royal camp, *Sir Orda* or Golden Camp. It must be added that only the ruling family and the cream of the army were of Mongol race: the vast majority of the tribes allotted to the sons of Juji were conquered Turks or Turkomans; and hence Mr. Howorth calls these western divisions of the empire of Jingis 'the Tartar Dynasties.'

The family of Juji has, therefore, to be considered in the following distinct lines:—

- A. *The line of Batu*, chief Kháns of the Golden Horde, ruling the Blue Horde in Western Kipchak (1224—1359).
- B. *The line of Orda*, titular heads of the family, ruling the White Horde in Eastern Kipchak (1226—1428), and Kháns of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak after Batu's line (1378—1502), and finally decaying as Kháns of Astrakhán (1466—1554).

C. *The line of Tuka-Timur*, Kháns of Great Bulgaria, north of Kipchak; occasional Kháns of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak; finally Kháns of Kazan (1438—1552), Kazimof (1450—1678), and Krim (1420—1783).

D. *The line of Sheyban*, in the Uzbek or Kirghiz Kazak steppes (1224—1659); afterwards migrating and becoming Kháns of Khiva and Bukhárá.

A. *The line of Batu* :—Chief Kháns of the Golden Horde; appanage, the Blue Horde in Western Kipchak, (the country watered by the Don and the Volga, extending east and west from the Ural or Yaik to the Dnieper, and north and south from the Black Sea and Caspian to Ukek,) 1224—1359. [H. ii. 36—194.]

Batu's line had the privilege of ruling what was emphatically the Great Khánate of the west. Its history is important in its relations with the growth of Russia. At first the liege-lords of the Russian princes, receivers of their tribute, and owners of their daughters, it was the fate of the Great Kháns of Kipchak eventually to become the vassals of those whom they had once held in bondage. But before this stage in the decay of the Golden Horde, Batu's line had become extinct, and the Kháns had been supplied from his brothers' families. So long as the descendants of Batu held the reins of government, the great domain of the Khánate of Kipchak, conquered by Batu [H. ii. 36—91] and strengthened by his brother Bereke [H. ii. 103—125], was maintained in all its power. The history of Batu's line, through ten Kháns, to Berdibeg the son of Janibeg, is comparatively plain. But Janibeg was the last great ruler of this branch of Juji's family, and on his death (in 1357) anarchy ensued. His son Berdibeg reigned for two years, and two Kháns asserting themselves to be sons of Janibeg

succeeded in a single year, and then follows a period of twenty years of rival candidates during which it is almost impossible to arrive at any connected history.

Mr. Howorth entitles the chapter (ii. IV.) which deals with this intricate period *the Rival Families*, and it will be well to recapitulate the various branches of Juji's house from which candidates for the Golden Khánate might spring, on the extinction of Batu's line. North and south, in Great Bulgaria and the Krim, ruled the numerous progeny of Tuka-Timur. South also, by the Caucasus, camping along the Terek and Kuma, were the descendants of Bereke. East of the Great Khánate was the White Horde with its chiefs of the family of Orda; and also east, but further north, were the Uzbek tribes of Sheyban's leading; whilst along the northern shore of the Caspian the clans of Nogai pastured their herds.

Fourteen Kháns of one or other of these families reigned in Kipchak during this obscure period of twenty years [H. ii. 195—216]. Most of them struck coins, and struck them at the same mints, and it is evident that there must often have been two or three Kháns ruling contemporaneously in one part or another, and alternately seizing, and being expelled from, the capital city. The coinage (almost the only historical evidence we possess at this period) of Kildibeg, for example, overlaps that of Murid, Pulad and 'Azeez are overlapped by 'Abd-Allah, and Khaghan-Beg by Moḥammad Bulak. The lineage of most of these Kháns is wrapped in complete darkness. The Khizr Khán who appears upon the scene first after the extinction of Batu's house is believed to be of Sheyban's line, and to the same stock certainly belonged Pulad, Ilban, Khaghan, and perhaps Tulun-Beg. On the other hand, Mamai, a member of the Nogai branch, had assumed the function of king-maker in favour of a separate line of Kháns, most of whom bore the title Khojah: and these Mr. Howorth now believes to have belonged to Orda's stock, and not (as stated in his *History*) to that of Tuka-Timur. In the midst of conjecture and obscurity, I venture to hazard the

subjoined scheme of contemporary Kháns during the twenty years succeeding Berdibeg's death. To explain the grounds upon which it is founded would occupy more space than can be spared; but an investigation of Mr. Howorth's laborious collection of all obtainable facts on the subject will probably clear up any doubts as to the reasons which have guided me. Mr. Howorth himself does not attempt to draw up a connected list; and the extremely scanty grounds for any such list justify his reticence. At the same time I believe a careful study of the coins will give some strength to the hypothesis of continuous lines of at least two families set forth in the following table :—

FIRST PERIOD OF RIVAL FAMILIES.

FAMILY OF SHEYBAN.	FAMILY OF ORDA (<i>Nominees of Mamai, except the first.</i>)	FAMILY OF TUKA-TIMUR.
Probable reign.	Probable reign.	Probable reign.
Khizr, 760-2.	Timur Khojah, 762.	
Merdud, 762-4?	Murid Khojah, 762-4.	Kildibeg, 762-4.
	Kutlugh Khojah, 764.	'Azsez, 764-8.
Pulad, 764-8, [H. ii. 686, 979.]	'Abd-Allah, 764-71.	—
*	Mohammad Bulak, 771-80.	* Hasan, 768—772.
Tulunbeg, 772-5. [H. ii. 979, 1073.]		
Ilban, 775-7.		
Khaghan, 777-9.		
'Arab-Sháh, 779-80.		

It will be observed that this table differs in several instances from Mr. Howorth's arrangement; which however is put forward in so hesitating a manner, by reason of the obscurity of the period, that it is possible the author himself does not lay great stress

upon every detail. Kildibeg (whom in spite of Mr. Howorth's reasoning [ii. 181] I cannot identify with Kulna), may have been a son or pretended son of Janibeg, like Kulna and Nurusbeg: for the attribution of both 'Azeez and Kildibeg to Tuka-Timur's line is merely conjectural. The Ḥasan who seized Serāī in 768, and exactly fills the gap indicated by a star in the Sheyban line between Pulād and Tulun-beg, ought to belong to Sheyban's family: but Mr. Howorth's argument [ii. 207, 36] in favour of his being the father of Ulugh Moḥammad and a descendant of Tuka-Timur appears to me too strong to be thrown over in favour of the convenience of a theory. He was apparently Khán of Great Bulgaria, whence he was driven in 768, only to seize Serāī on the death of Pulad, and reign Khán of the Golden Horde till about 772, after which he reoccupied his former Khánate.

In 780, when both the principal lines of the preceding table came to an end, the sovereignty of the Golden Horde passed into the family of Orda in the person of Toktamish, who conquered Mamai and his *protégé* Moḥammad Bulak, and presumably drove away 'Arab Sháh, unless, as appears probable, the latter's coinage in Kipchak merely indicates a temporary invasion.

B. *The Line of Orda*:—Titular heads of the family of Juji: Appanage, the White Horde in Eastern Kipchak (the country of the Lower Jaxartes and the Ulugh and Kuchuk Tag Mountains: bounded on the west by Batu's Blue Horde, on the north by Sheyban's Uzbeqs, on the east by Jagatai's Khánate, on the south by the desert of Kizil Kum and the Alexandrofski range), 1226—1428; Kháns of the Golden Horde in Western Kipchak, 1360—1502; finally, Kháns of Astrakhán, 1466—1554. [H. ii. 216—362].

Although Batu was the most powerful of the sons of Juji, Orda the eldest inherited his father's appanage by the Jaxartes, and received a special homage as hereditary head of the family. He ruled the left division of the Golden Horde, known as the White Horde (*Ak Orda*), (a colour which ranked higher than the Blue,) in distinction from the right wing, Batu's tribes, which were designated the Blue Horde (*Kok Orda*) in token of imaginary dependence. Living in the far-away steppes beyond the Caspian, the White Horde soon yielded the palm to its Blue brethren on the Don and Volga; but in its rough wintry life it retained a vigour and hardihood which eventually placed its rulers on the throne of the more civilized and decayed descendants of Batu.

Of the earlier rulers of the White Horde little is known. Orda, Kuchi, Bayan, Sasibuka, and Ebisan, passed the Khánate regularly from father to son; and the only noticeable fact is the possession by Kuchi of a territory at Ghazneh and Bamian [H. ii. 219] under the suzerainty of either the Jagatai Kháns or the Ilkháns of Persia, for the frontier between the two dynasties was a matter of frequent dispute. Ebisan was followed by his brother Mubárah Khojah, the first of the rulers of the White Horde who is known to have issued a coin: it was struck at Sighnak in 729 or 739, A.H. It seems probable that the five Kháns (three of whom bore the title of Khojah) who ruled in Kipchak during the first period of rival families were descendants of Mubárah Khojah. Chintai, son of Ebisan succeeded his uncle, and Chintai's son Urus Khán is the first chief of Orda's line who possesses any individuality in the history of the White Horde. He had the distinction of defeating the troops of Timur more than once. Timur in his overbearing fashion had appointed to the sovereignty of the tribes of Juji's appanage a member of Orda's family, Toktamish [H. ii. 222], whose father had been killed and he himself exiled by Urus Khán. Assisted by the troops supplied

by Timur to carry his nomination into effect, Toktamish sustained several repulses at the hands of Urus, and it was not till after the death of this Khán and the short reign of Toktakia his son that Toktamish was able to wrest the command of the White Horde from another son of Urus, Timur Melik.

Toktamish [H. ii. 225—259] is 'the last really great figure in the history of the Golden Horde.' After seizing the throne of the White Horde he marched upon Western Kipchak, defeated Mamai, the king-maker of Serái, and by this victory in 780=1378 [H. ii. 216, 226] put an end to the division between the White and the Blue Hordes, and united Eastern and Western Kipchak under his sole rule. Henceforward Orda's family, the original chiefs of the White Horde, sit in the seats of Batu's house and rule the Blue Horde, bringing no doubt the cream of the White Horde with them; and their original camping-grounds gradually pass into the hands of the descendants of Sheyban. Under Toktamish the Golden Horde recovered much of the prestige which the twenty years of rival families had weakened. A great campaign was carried into Russia, Moscow was sacked and burnt (1382), and the Grand Principality was ravaged with the ancient fury of the Mongols [H. ii. 226—228]. This revival of the glory of Kipchak, however, was only the flicker of a dying torch. Toktamish had the misfortune or the ingratitude to quarrel with the prince, who had helped him to his success; and no one offended Timur with impunity. The great conqueror in two campaigns, one marked by the battle of Urtupa on the 18th June 1391, and the second by a crushing defeat near the Terek in 1395, when Toktamish had returned from exile, destroyed for ever the power of the Kháns of Kipchak. [H. ii. 246—249, 251—258]. Toktamish indeed re-entered Serái in 1398, after Timur's departure, but he was speedily driven out again by Timur Kutlugh, son of his old enemy, Urus, and first of the Kháns of the Golden Horde

during the succeeding period of decline. Toktamish took refuge with the Lithuanian prince Vitut, whom he involved in war with the Tatars; and finally died in 1406. [H. ii. 262]. There is a difference of opinion among the authorities as to the lineage of Toktamish: some trace him to Orda, others to Tuka-Timur. Mr. Howorth (ii. 225) inclines to the latter view, and argues that Toktamish could hardly have belonged to the family of Orda, because he was constantly waging war against it in the persons of Urus, Timur Melik, and Timur Kutlugh. This, however, is easily explained by the circumstance that Urus killed Tuli Khojah, the father of Toktamish. Hostility to Urus and his family does not exclude the idea of kinship: indeed such rivalry is the more comprehensible between two branches of the same house. There is, moreover, a difficulty in understanding why Tuli Khojah, as a descendant of Tuka-Timur, should be an obstacle in the path of Urus Khán's ambition [H. ii. 221], and thus require to be put out of the way; or, indeed, why Tuli Khojah and his son Toktamish should be at the orda of Urus at all, instead of among Tuka-Timur's posterity in Great Bulgaria or the Krim. All these difficulties disappear if we regard Tuli Khojah as a rival chief of Orda's family, perhaps a grandson of that Mubarak Khojah who was succeeded not by his own sons but by his nephew, Chintai, father of Urus. It seems to me clear that Toktamish must have been a member of the White Horde, from which he was banished, to which he laid siege, which he finally ruled and led to conquest in the west: and I am glad to find that a note of Mr. Howorth's [ii. 1073] suggests the possibility of his conversion to the same opinion.*

The period succeeding the overthrow of Toktamish is one of the most obscure in the labyrinth of dark passages which the

* In a letter to me Mr. Howorth has since generously conceded this point.

history of the Golden Horde affords. In the interval between Timur's two victories over Toktamish several chiefs of Kipchak appear to have assumed sovereign rights and issued coins. One of these, Beg Pulad, seems to have established some authority [H. ii. 249], whilst Tash-Timur, apparently a brother of Ulugh Moḥammad and a descendant of Tuka-Timur [H. ii. 449], struck coins bearing his name conjoint with that of Toktamish. [H. ii. 259]. The second invasion of Timur drove away these chiefs, and henceforward, just as in the period succeeding the extinction of Batu's line, we find the history is made up of the long struggles of *Rival Families* for the throne. There were at least three distinct sets of candidates for the decayed Khanship: on the one hand, the family of Urus Khán, supported by the Nogai chief Idiku, the second king-maker of Kipchak; side by side with these were the sons of Toktamish, who, however, did not begin to assert themselves till after their father's death, in A.D. 1406; and third, some younger members of the family of Sheyban. To the first class belonged Timur Kutlugh, Shadibeg, and Pulad,* all grandsons of Urus Khán; Timur, son of Timur Kutlugh, a certain Chekre, presumably a relation, and Ghiyáth-ed-deen, son of Shadibeg. Even among these the dates as established by the coins overlap, and Timur seems to have reigned contemporaneously with Pulad. Parallel with these Kháns of the family of Urus, but beginning later, four sons of the rival branch of Toktamish, but still descendants of Orda, successively held some portion of the Khánate, and issued coins,—Jelál-ed-deen, Kerimberdi, Kibak, and Jebbarberdi. Of the family of Sheyban, Dervish Khán, son of Hájjí Moḥammad, struck coins from A.H. 805 to 818, and probably reigned till 822, and his brother, Seyyid Aḥmad,

* I think not the Beg Pulad who struck coins between the two inroads of Timur, as Mr. Howorth supposes [ii. 249, 266]. Beg Pulad was a general of Toktamish's army; but Pulad was of the hostile stock of Urus.

ruled after him for a couple of months. The line of Urus Khán, however, outlasted the other two, and after 830 seems to have been the only power in the Khánate. The death of Idiku, in 825, released the house of Orda from the trammels of tutelage, and Kuchuk Moḥammad, who succeeded his cousin Ghiyáth-ed-deen [H. ii 1075], found himself for the moment sole master of Kipchak.

An interruption, however, very shortly occurred in the invasion of Borak Khán. It must be stated that after the downfall of Toktamish, Timur Kutlugh only acquired the throne of Western Kipchak, and another member of the family of Orda, Koirijak, succeeded to the eastern portion of Toktamish's dominions, the camping-grounds of the White Horde, Orda's original appanage. Here his son Borak followed him [H. ii. 259, 273-4, 1075], and in 827 invaded Kipchak and defeated Kuchuk Moḥammad, without, however, destroying all his power. Being called away to affairs on his eastern frontier, Borak's place appears to have been filled by Devletberdi [H. ii. 274, 449], a son of Taah-Timur (of the line of Tuka-Timur), who divided Western Kipchak with Kuchuk Moḥammad. Borak returning drove away Devletberdi, and was in turn defeated and killed by Kuchuk Moḥammad (831=1428), who now began his actual reign. Borak was the last of Orda's line to rule in Orda's original appanage of the White Horde. His descendants were superseded by the family of Sheyban, notably Abu-l-Kheyr, and migrated further east and became chiefs of the Kazaks. At the time of Tiarka, who died in 1718, the present division of the Kazaks into the Great, Middle, and Little Hordes, was organized, since when they have become more or less subject to Russia [H. ii. 627—685].

Meanwhile the family of Kuchuk Moḥammad brought the history of the Golden Horde to its close. An attempt on the part of Ulugh Moḥammad, the Khán of Great Bulgaria, of the race of Tuka-Timur, to conquer the Kipchak Khánate was accom-

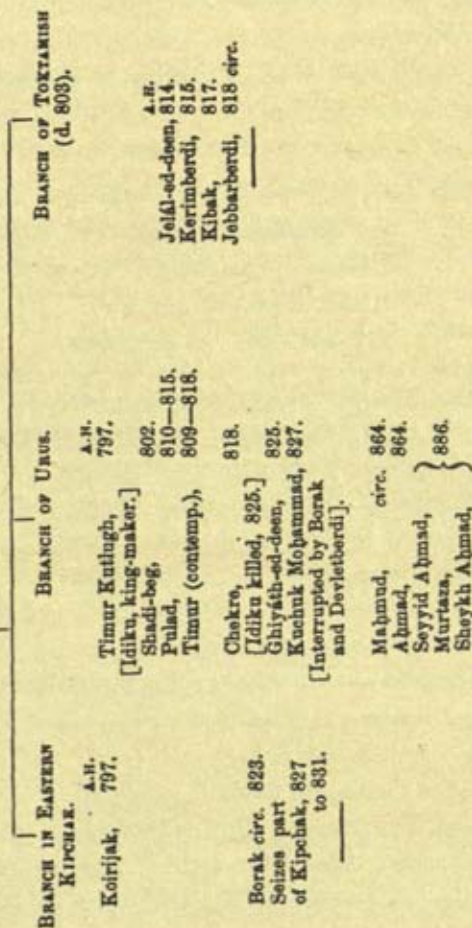
modated by an arrangement whereby he was allowed to retain the Krim (see pp. xxxiv, xxxv). With this exception the house of Kuchuk Moḥammad, i. e. of Orda, held the dying Khánate of the Golden Horde down to the time of its absorption by Russia in 1502 (907).

The following table will give a clearer idea of this confused period of contemporary Kháns of rival families. It must be remarked that the rival Kháns not only ruled simultaneously in Kipchak, but held the same cities in the same years. The history of Serái and other large towns must have been the record of continual sieges and recaptures. In the earlier period of rival families (see p. xxv) the case was the same, and in that period the constant alternation of Kháns is well illustrated by the coins in the National Collection: as when we find Berdibeg, Kulna, Nuruz, and Khizr, all striking coins at Azák in 760; and Khizr, Timur Khojah, the anonymous Ordu Melik, and Kildibeg, all issuing coins at New Serái in 762. The coins of the second period of rival families, as represented in the British Museum, are unfortunately to a large degree deficient in dates; but the number of Kháns who struck in the same year at the same mint may be seen in the valuable numismatic summaries which Mr. Howorth judiciously appends to his account of each Khán. A still wider generalization may be looked for in M. Grigorieff's forthcoming treatise in the *Numismata Orientalia*.

SECOND PERIOD OF RIVAL FAMILIES.

FAMILY OF ORDA.

FAMILY OF SHEYBAN.



Final submission to Russia, 907.

FAMILY OF TUKA-TIMUR.

Devletberdi (in the absence of Borak), 830.

This is the end of the Golden Horde. Henceforth the history degenerates into the petty annals of its scattered fragments. Of these one alone belonged to the family of Orda : this was the direct heir of the great Khánate of Kipchak, the diminished and insignificant *Khánate of Astrakhán* [H. ii. 349—362], founded by a grandson of Kuchuk Moḥammad, Kásim, son of Maḥmood, in about 1466, and retained in his family until its abolition in 1554 by the Grand Prince of Moscow, who had long held the petty Kháns in his power. The other fragments of the Golden Khánate, the lines of Krim, Kazan, and Kazimof, belong to the house of Tuka-Timur.

C. *The Line of Tuka-Timur*:—Appanage, Great Bulgaria, and subsequently Krim and Kaffa ; occasional Kháns of the Golden Horde ; finally, Kháns of Kazan, Kazimof, and Krim. [H. ii. 198—216, 274, 363—626 ; *cf. esp.* 1074-5.]

Tuka-Timur was the youngest son of Juji, and was attached to the left (or Orda's) wing of the Golden Horde, but probably had his own camping-grounds on the Upper Volga, including part at least of Great Bulgaria. Almost nothing is known of this branch in its original seats. Mangu-Timur (of Batu's line) gave Ureng-Timur, son of Tuka-Timur, Krim and Kaffa, and the family being thus established north and south of Batu's Khánate soon began to interfere in its dynastic succession. We have seen how three Kháns of the first period of rival families belonged probably to Tuka-Timur's line, and one of the second period. But the chief importance of this branch is after the downfall of the Golden Khánate, which followed upon Timur's invasions. It is tolerably clear that the Ḥasan, who struck coins at Seráí a little before the arrival of Toktamish, was, both before and after his invasion of Kipchak, ruler of Great Bulgaria,

whence he had been expelled by the Russians and whither he returned quickly, only to be again expelled by Timur. At this time he is spoken of as ruling conjointly with his son Moḥammad, whom Mr. Howorth, on strong evidence, identifies with Ulugh Moḥammad. This Ulugh Moḥammad was apparently invited to take the throne of Kipchak on the death of Dervish Khán, but it is not clear that he ever ruled the Golden Horde [H. ii. 1073], and it is certain that he could not have held it for any considerable time, as Ghiyáth-ed-deen speedily occupied it, and Ulugh Moḥammad took refuge with his kinsfolk in the Krim. Again he attempted to seize the Great Khánate after Borak's defeat and death at the hands of Kuchuk Moḥammad, but the latter, after a long struggle, compromised the contest by assigning the Krim to his rival (although Tuka-Timur's family appear to have held it, perhaps as vassals, from the days of Ureng). Ulugh Moḥammad did not remain long in the Krim, but leaving it to his brother's house betook himself, in 1438, to his old possession of Great Bulgaria, and there revived his father's (and perhaps his forefathers') Khánate, under the title of *Khánate of Kazan* [H. ii. 363—429], which, no longer overshadowed by the Great Khánate on its south, became an independent thorn in the side of the growing Muscovite giant. With the death, however, of Moḥammad Ameen, in 1519, the Moḥammadan posterity of the founder of Kazan came to an end, and Kháns of the true faith had to be transplanted from the Kazimof, Krim, Astrakhán and other stocks, under the auspices of Russia, who finally suppressed the Khánate and appointed a Russian governor of Kazan in 1552.

When Ulugh Moḥammad was murdered by his son Mahmoodek, in 1446, two of his other sons fled to Russia, and after some service in the Muscovite army one of these, Kásim, was granted the town and district of Gorodetz on the Oka, in the division of Riazan. He gave the town his own name, and the line of Kháns ruling here, and known as the *Kháns of Kasimof*

[H. ii. 429—438], were used by Russia to play off against their powerful neighbour at Kazan, and were allowed to supply a couple of Kháns to the greater Khánate on the extinction of Ulugh Moḥammad's direct Muslim line. This Khánate, which never had a really independent existence, was re-absorbed by Russia in 1678.

The most important of the three Khánates sprung from the house of Tuka-Timur was that of the Krim. Ulugh Moḥammad had a brother (at least so the balance of evidence leans), Taah-Timur, who was once a general under Toktamish, and struck coins in the Krim at the time of the second invasion of Timur-leng. Tash-Timur was the actual founder of the powerful dynasty of the *Kháns of the Krim* or Crimea [H. ii. 448—626], though his son, Hájjí Girai, is generally regarded as the first Khán. The Krim dynasty was always a vital element in the Eastern Question, and as an outpost of Turkey or an ally of Russia was an object of the highest consideration on both sides. The history of the long list of Krim Kháns (*cp. infra*, p. 192) is perhaps the clearest and most complete section in Mr. Howorth's great work. During the later phase of the Khánate its rulers became dependent upon Turkey; and this proved the beginning of their ruin. The inconvenience of these violent neighbours was agreed between Russia and Turkey, and the Khánate of Krim was extinguished by a treaty in 1783. A lineal descendant of these powerful Kháns, one Sultán Krim Girai Katti Girai, settled in Edinburgh and married a Scottish lady.*

D. *The Line of Sheyban*:—Appanage, the Uzbek or Khirghiz-Kazak country (between the Ural and Chu rivers); occasional Kháns of the Golden Horde;

* "Athenæum," No. 2762.

Kháns or Czars of Tiumen, *circ.* 1225—1659 ;
Kháns of Bukhárá, 1500—1868, and of Khiva,
1515—1872. [H. ii. 978—1010, 686—977].

When Batu invaded Hungary in 1240, his brother Sheyban accompanied him, and quitted himself so well that Batu not only made him King of Hungary, a title of a somewhat nominal value, but gave him an appanage of certain tribes north of Orda's Khánate. Sheyban was to camp in summer from the Ural mountains to the rivers Ilek and Irghiz, and in winter about the lands watered by the Sir, Chu, and Sarisu [H. ii. 978]. His descendant in the sixth generation, Mangu-Timur, was a contemporary of the great Khán Uzbeg of the Golden Horde, and from him the tribes of Sheyban's appanage took the name of Uzbegs, which has since become famous. On the extinction of Batu's line, the family of Sheyban supplied several Kháns to the Golden Horde (*vide supra*, pp. xxv., xxvi.). Khizr Khán and his son Merdud were probably of this stock ; Pulad and Ilban were doubtless the sons of Mangu-Timur of those names ; Khaghan-Beg again was a son of Ilban ; and Tulun-Beg is perhaps to be identified with Tunka-beg Kundi, another son of Mangu-Timur. [H. ii. 980.] In the second period of rival families, after the overthrow of Toktamish, the house of Sheyban is represented, in all probability, by Dervish Khán and Seyyid Aḥmad, who seem to have been great grandsons of Tunka-beg Kundi. [H. ii. 980, 273].

The home-line of Sheyban [H. ii. 980—1010] remained in the original camping-grounds and assumed the title of *Czars of Tiumen*, under which they were obeyed over a great part of Siberia. They survived till 1659, when their country was occupied by the Kalmuks : but for some time before this their authority had been purely nominal.

Much more important were the branches descended from Pulad, son of Mangu-Timur, and once ruler of the Golden Horde. Pulad's two sons, Ibraheem and 'Arab-Sháh, were respectively

the founders of the *Khánates of Bukhára* [H. ii. 686—816] and *Khucórezm* or *Khiva* [H. ii. 876—977]. The former was founded by Moḥammad Sheybani, grandson of Abu-l-Kheyr, who was grandson of Ibraheem, in 1500, and survives to the present day, although General Kaufmann has made it a Russian dependency since 1868. 'Arab-Sháh, the founder of the Khánate of Khiva, is also known as, if not a Khán of the Golden Horde, at least a striker of coins in Kipchak just before the invasion of Toktamish (*suprà*, pp. xxv., xxvi.). His descendant in the fifth generation, Ilbars Khán, took forcible possession of Transoxiana and adjacent provinces after Sheybani's death, probably about 1515, and his posterity remain Kháns of Khiva at the present day, though they have been tributary to Russia since 1872. The history and coinage of these Khánates, which sprang up on the ruins of the empire of Timur, belong to the succeeding volume, where also the fragments into which the Khánate of Bukhára broke when the central power became weak will be discussed.

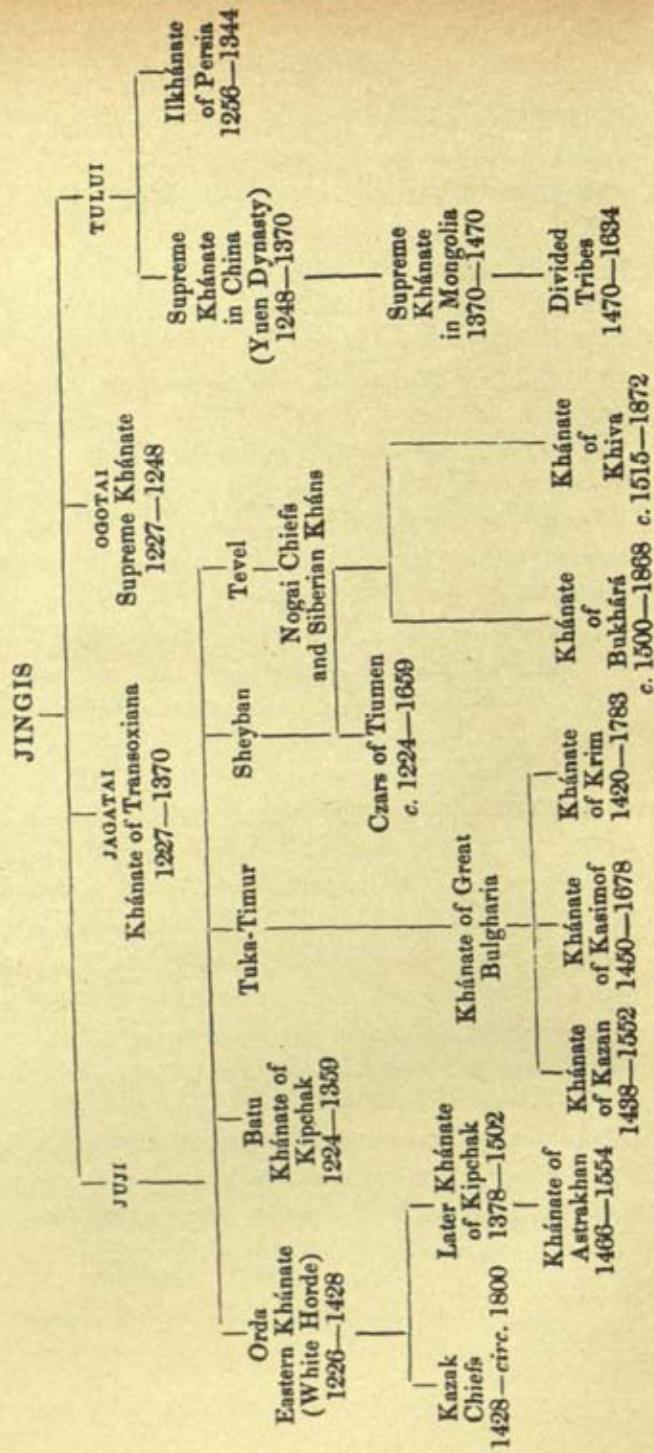
It should be added that another son of Juji, Teval, was the chief of the Pechenegs, camping about the river Bug in Southern Russia, and was the grandfather of Nogai, who took a large part in the affairs of the Golden Horde, but afterwards fell out with Toktu and was driven, along with his tribes, who adopted the name of Nogais, beyond the Volga, and found settlements between the Ural and the Yemba. The history of this horde is very fragmentary, and their state was peculiarly migratory. They do not concern the numismatist, but those who desire the fullest obtainable information about them should consult Mr. Howorth, ii. 1011—1068.

- vii. *The Line of Jagatai*:—Appanage: Mawara-n-nahr (Transoxiana, or Bukharia) with part of Kashghar, Badakhshán, Balkh, and Ghazneh, to the river Sind. (1227—1370).

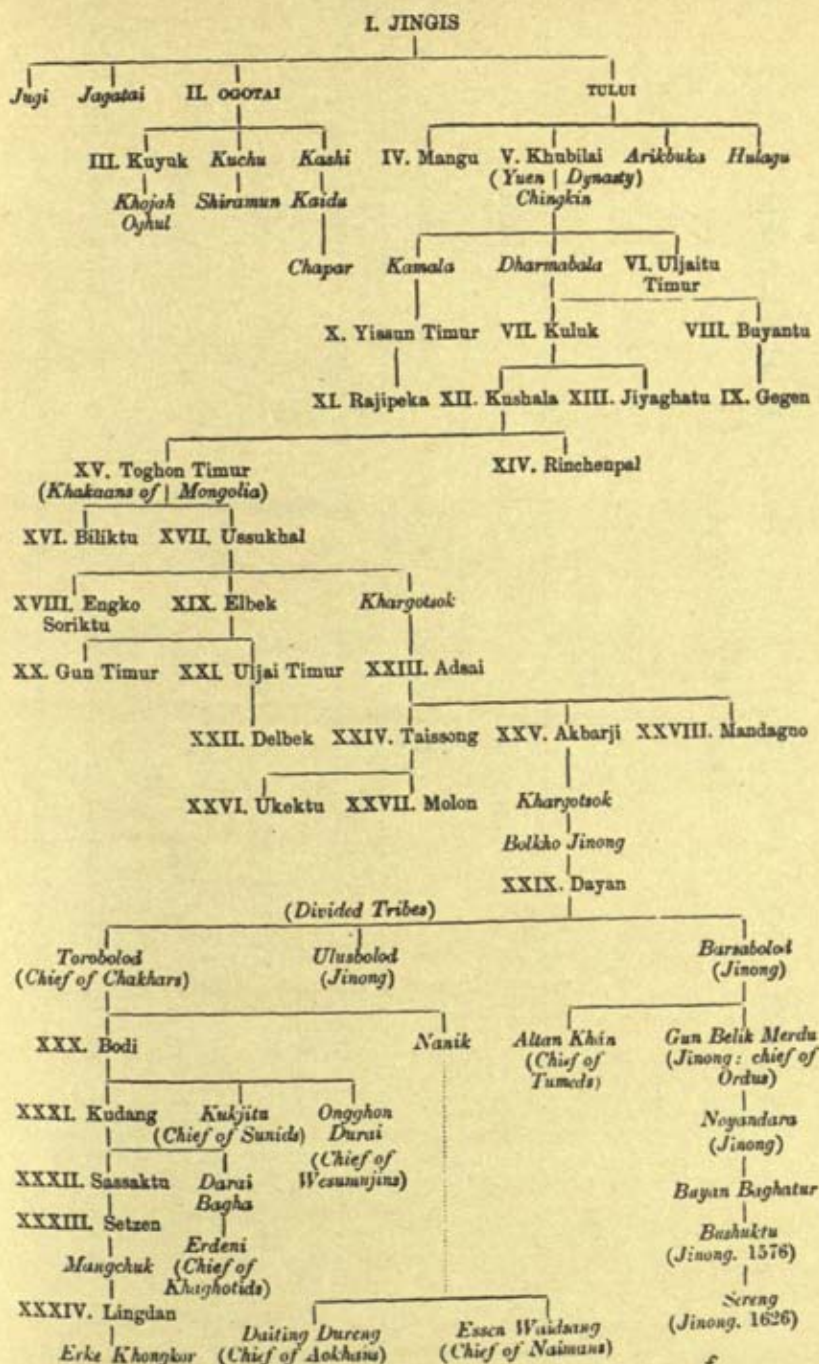
The history of the descendants of Jagatai, in their appanage

north of the Oxus and in Afghanistan and Kashghar, is the most obscure of all the branches of the family of Jingis. Chinese and Russian annals are available for the history of the houses of Tului and Juji, but Jagatai's heritage lay too far away to be matter of importance to these chronologists; and even the Persians, who were near neighbours of the Jagatai Kháns, furnish little trustworthy or consistent information. The actual history of the Transoxiane Khánate appears to have been singularly uneventful, and beyond occasional raids upon the disputed border territory of Persia, and not infrequent internal troubles, nothing of note is recorded of the family of Jagatai. It has been noticed before how they absorbed part of the appanage of Ogotai after Kaidu's death; the presence of Ogotai chiefs of some power and repute in Mawara-n-nahr is further demonstrated by the accession of two of their number, 'Alee and Danishmendjeh, to the Jagatai throne in the later days when the prestige of Jagatai's family had diminished and rival chiefs began to assert their independence. The history of this later period is exceedingly obscure, and even the order of succession of the Kháns is by no means certain, whilst the dates of accession and death are frequently conjectural. The list on page 200 has been drawn up, with the kind assistance of Mr. Howorth, from many authorities, but it can only claim to be provisional and tentative. As a proof of the obscurity which hangs over this part of Mongol history, M. Veliaminof-Zernof's paper on Termashirin and Senjar, in the *Mélanges Asiatiques*, iv. 137 ff., may be referred to. The great Timur brought the period of anarchy to an end in 1370; but the history and coinage of himself (and the two puppet-kháns, Suyurghatmish and Mahmood, of Ogotai's stock, who reigned in his name) and his successors belong to the Seventh Volume of this Catalogue.

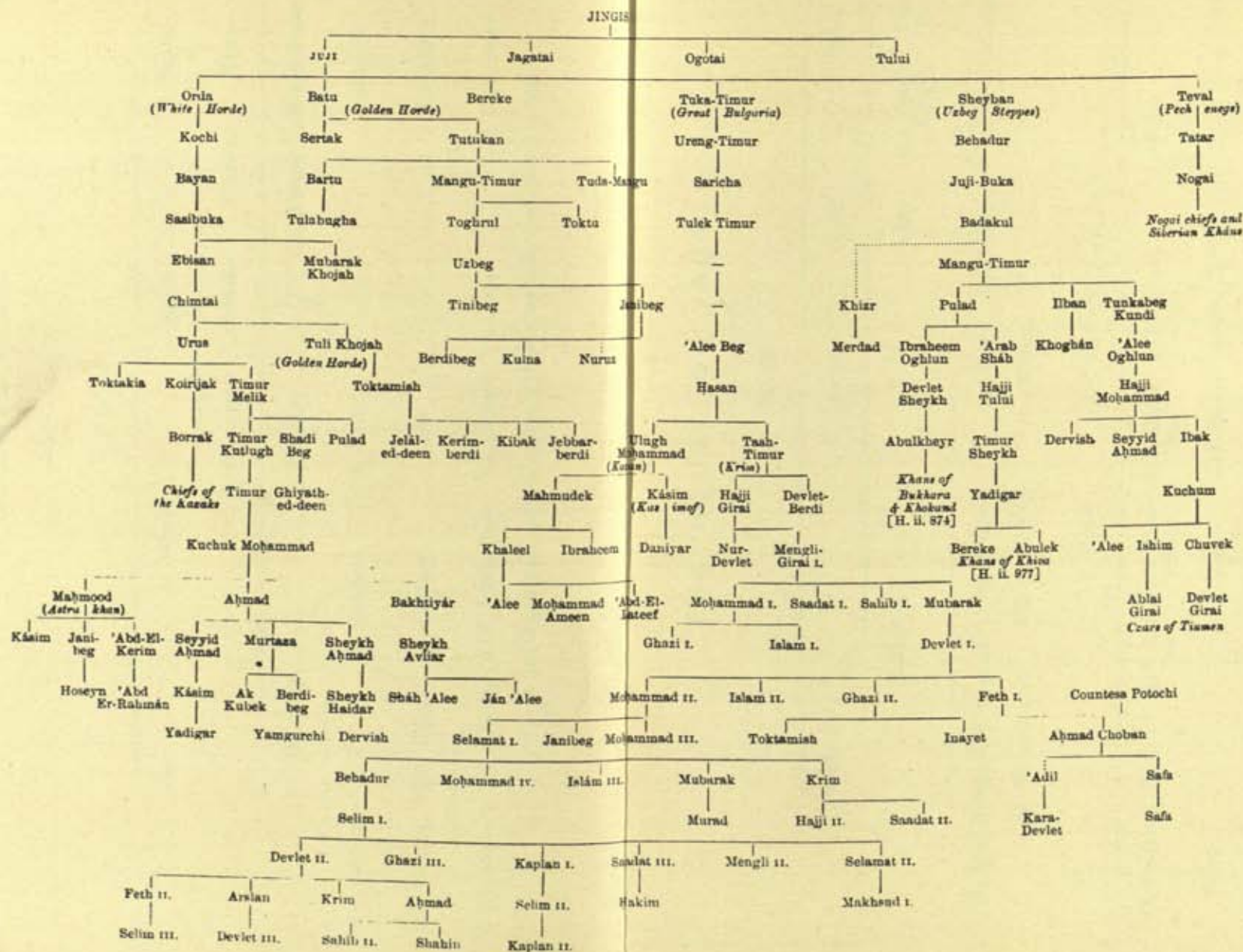
SKETCH-TREE OF THE DYNASTIES SPRUNG FROM JINGIS KHÁN.



THE HOUSES OF OGOTAI AND TULUI: SUPREME KHANS.



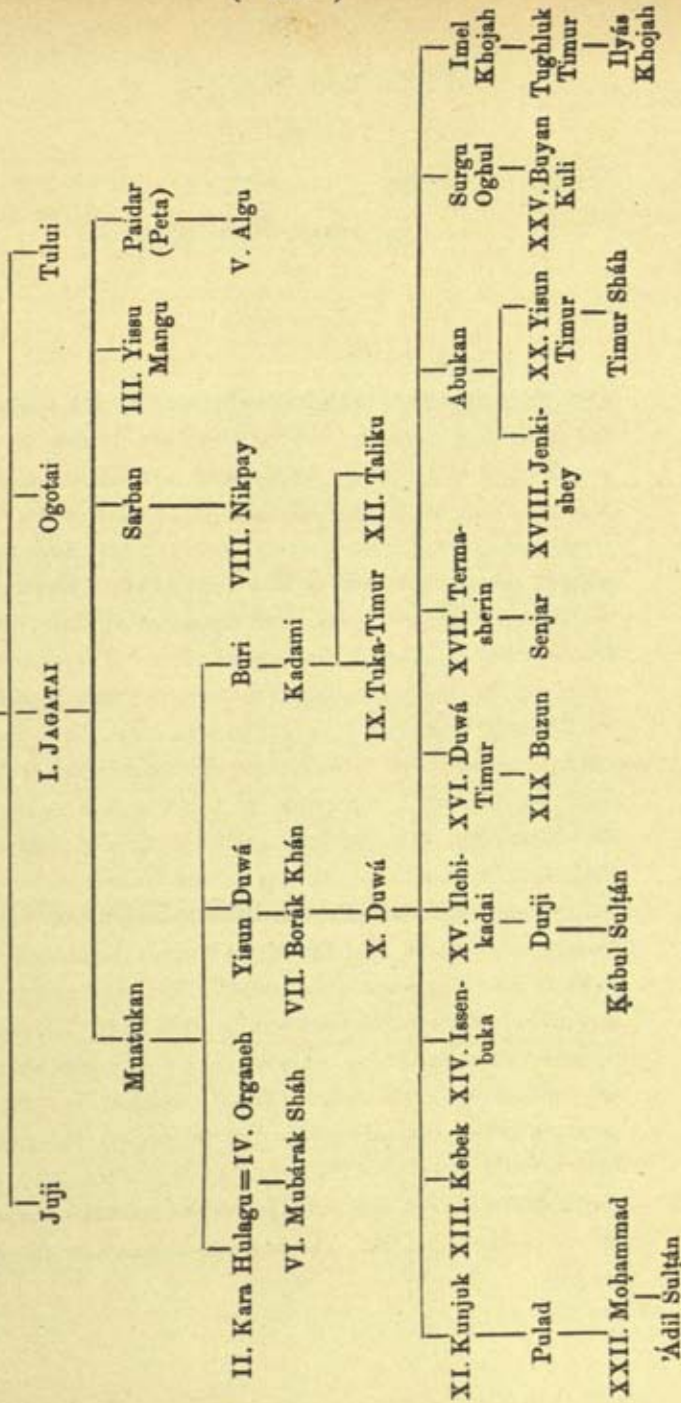
(To follow p. xliii)



THE HOUSE OF JAGATAI.*

(xliii)

JINGIS



* This table has been kindly arranged for me by Mr. Howorth.

II. THE COINAGE.

IN their coinage the Mongols usually adopted the language of the people they conquered. Thus the Yuen dynasty in China struck coins with Chinese inscriptions, the Ilkháns of Persia, Jagatai Kháns of Transoxiana, and the Kháns of the Golden Horde, all coming into contact chiefly with Moḥammadan peoples, issued coins with Arabic inscriptions. Nevertheless, the Mongols had a language and character of their own, and this appears at intervals upon their coins. The number and variety of Mongol inscriptions are, however, very limited, and the following remarks will enable any numismatist to decipher and understand them. The Mongol character (which is formed from the Uighur, a corruption of the Syriac introduced by the Nestorians into Central Asia) is usually written in perpendicular lines from the top to the bottom of the page; but on the coins the position of the accompanying Arabic inscriptions compels us to read the Mongol words horizontally from right to left (like the Arabic), and the convenience of printing makes it advisable to follow the same method here. The alphabet subjoined omits variations indicated merely by points, since such are omitted upon the coins. These variations are the two points \equiv which placed over $k\dot{h}$ turn it into $g\dot{h}$, and similarly (but beneath) s into sh . The only other pointed letter is the (initial and medial) n , and this is sometimes pointed on the coins. In one instance (no. 522) the two dots appear over the $g\dot{h}$ on the coin.





MONGOL ALPHABET.

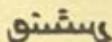
Vowels.

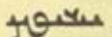
	Initial.	Medial.	Final.
a or e .	ᠠ (e ᠠ)	ᠡ	ᠢ
i .	ᠢ	ᠣ (ᠠ in diphth.)	ᠤ
u .	ᠤ (ö, ü, ᠡ)	ᠥ	ᠦ

Consonants.

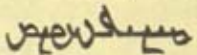
n .	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ
b .	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ
kh (gh) .	ᠬ	ᠬ	...
k (g) .	ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ (ᠭ)
m .	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ
l .	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ
r .	ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ
t (d) .	ᠲ	ᠲ	ᠲ
ch (j) .	ᠳ	ᠳ	...
s (sh) .	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ
w .	ᠰ	ᠰ	...
y .	ᠶ	ᠶ	...

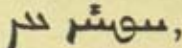
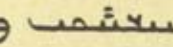
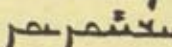
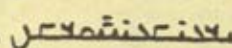
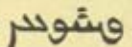
It must be observed that several of these characters undergo a process of corruption in the course of the coinage.  for example is often written ;  becomes almost , &c. The inscriptions however are so few that it is not easy to mistake them. The commonest formula is—

 *khaghanu*, *The Great Khán's*

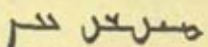
 [*darugha*], [*Viceroy's*]

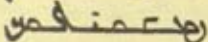
(Khán's name) *M. or N.'s*

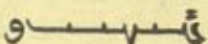
 *deledkeguluk-* { (*striking*
sen, or
coinage.

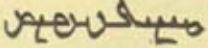
The space for the Khán's name is filled by , *Abaghain*,  or  *Arghunu* or *Arghunun*,  *Arinchinturji* (= Gaikhatu, see below), or  *Baduín*.

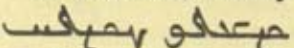
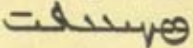
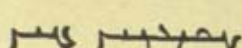

With the accession of Gházán a new formula was adopted and the preceding one disappears for ever:—

 *Tegrün*, *By God's*

 *küchundur*, *Power*

 *Ghasanu*, *Gházán's*

 *deledkeguluk-* } *coinage.*
sen,

The only Mongol inscription found on the coins of Uljaitu is  *Uljitu Sultan*: Aboo Sa'eed used  *Busaïda*; Suleymán,  *Suliman Khan*, or  *Sultan Adil*; and

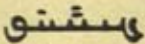
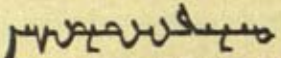
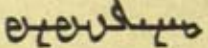
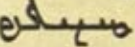
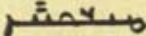
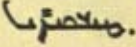


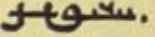
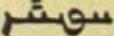
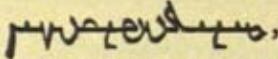
Nushirwan wrote his name simply *نوشیروان* *Nushirwan*, and possibly used the last-named title as well. On the coins of the Golden Horde only three Mongol names are found—*توگتوگ* *Tughtugu* = Toktu (No. 360); *جامباگ خان* *Jambag Khan* = Janibeg (No. 384); and *مشتاق* = *Tughtamish* or Toktamish (No. 522).

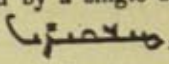

These are all the Mongol words occurring in this volume. A few of them require explanation. The terminations *in*, *و*, *un*, attached to the names Abagha, Arghun, and Baidu, are merely the case-endings of the genitive of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions, respectively, of Mongol substantives.* The words *Arinchin Turji*, written on the coins of Gaikhatu, both in Arabic and Mongol (*ارینچین تورجی*) are a title of honour bestowed on that Khán, probably by the Lamas (as in the case of Khubilai's title, Chagrawardi), and represent, according to E. Burnouf, the Thibetan words *rintekhén-rdô-rdžé*, which mean "precious diamond." They are written ungrammatically, for they should have the genitive termination *†*.





The only Mongol words besides the Sultán's or Khán's names are five: *مستقیم*, *مستور*, *مستقیم*, *مستقیم*, and *مستقیم*; of which one alone presents any difficulty. The translations given above, on the authority of Schmidt, are perfectly apposite. The Ilkháns of Persia, always upholding the fiction that they acted as lieutenants of the Great Kháns of China, would naturally inscribe

* SCHMIDT, *Grammatik der Mongolischen Sprache*, p. 25.

† DE SAULCY, *Journal Asiatique*, III. xiii. 124.

their coins, at least at first, with such words as "the coinage of the Viceroy of the Khakaan," although the inscription might be modified under a later Khán to "By God's power, Gházán's coinage," as who should say, "Gházán D. G. Pers. Rex," when a less public acknowledgment of the Khakaan's suzerainty was considered sufficient.  is *khaghan* in the genitive case,  (which sometimes appears in a blundered or mutilated state) is the past participle of the causative form  (to "cause to strike") of the verb , to "strike," and means, therefore, "what has been caused to be struck," *i.e.* coinage. The other word of the inscription, which has generally been read  *darugha*, or "lieutenant," "viceroys" (Statthalter), is the one difficulty that is encountered in the reading of the Mongol inscriptions. I cannot admit that the word in question is *darugha*; and since coming to this conclusion I find that the lamented De Saulcy also refused to concur in the usual reading (*Journal Asiatique*, III. xiii. 124): but, like myself, he is unable to offer any other interpretation. The word on the coin is quite unlike Schmidt's spelling . The way it is printed in this volume nearly represents the actual appearance of the word on the coins, but the last letters should be, not  as the necessities of the type compelled me to print it, but . After comparing many examples, I am confident that the word is written . The first letter is precisely like the first letter of  *Abagha*, which occurs just below it, and is wholly unlike the first letter of , which stands lowest of all on the coin. The first letter is therefore not *d* but *a*. Of the second being

r there is no dispute : but it is succeeded by a single stroke which is omitted in Schmidt's spelling of , but is undoubtedly present on every coin, and must be transcribed as a or n. Then follows the combination , which begins with b or u, and ends with a sign which does not belong to the Mongol alphabet as printed in books, and for which no probable interpretation at present suggests itself. Whatever the end of the word may be, the first four letters are *arnu* or *arab*, and not *daru*(gha).

Three characters occur on the coins of Gházán which are neither Mongol nor Arabic. They appear at the left side of the inscription of the reverse of thirty coins, varying in date from 696 to 703 of the Hijreh ; and though the engraver has sometimes executed them in a rough and corrupt manner, the forms of  these signs are constant, and may be reproduced thus :  Schmidt regards them as Thibetan, but admits that  they are to be read as such "nicht mit voller Sicherheit."  He says, "Der erste ist ein vollkommenes tibetisches *Tscha*, der zweite kann *kra* oder *gra* und der dritte *ra* gelesen werden. Es könnten diese drei Characteres *Tschakrawádah* bedeuten und auf den Titel des Gross-Chans Bezug haben, dessen auf diesen Münzen (gegen die Gewohnheit) sonst keine Erwähnung geschieht. *Chubilai* erhielt von den tibetischen Lamas den indischen Titel *Tschakrawarti* (Weltherrscher, oder der das [Welt-] Rad Drehende ; mongolisch : *Kürdüni Ergigüläktshi*) und wird, wo von ihm in mongolischen Büchern vorkommt, überall *Tschakrawarti* genannt. Zwar lebte *Chubilai* nicht mehr zur Zeit der Regierung *Ghasan's*, sein höchster Ehrentitel kann aber, als den Gross-Chan bezeichnend, fortwährend in Gebrauch geblieben seyn." *

* *Forschungen in Gebiete der älteren religiösen, politischen, und literarischen Bildungsgeschichte der Völker Mittel-Asiens, vorzüglich der Mongolen und Tibeter*: von I. J. SCHMIDT (St. Petersburg, 1824). Nachtrag. 2-3.

The explanation just quoted is halting and far-fetched ; but it is open to a much more serious objection. The letters in question are not Thibetan letters. M. Terrien de LaCoutperie, who has devoted much labour and genius to the study of Asiatic Alphabets, and has kindly investigated this question for me, states—" Les trois signes étranges que portent les monnaies en question de Gházán sont en écriture Bachspa. Ils forment sans nul doute la marque (*niechan*) 'difficile à contrefaire' * qu'il fit graver sur le nouveau coin (*sikké*) à l'aide duquel il espérait remédier aux inconvénients croissants de la fausse monnaie et de l'agiotage. Gházán, dont la facilité pour les langues et l'instruction en fait d'histoire sont bien connues, avait eu pour instituteur un *bakschi* chinois, qui lui avait enseigné les alphabets Uigur et Mongol.† On ne saurait donc être surpris de le voir se servir d'une écriture faite spécialement pour le Mongol sur l'ordre de Khubilāi Khān par le lama Bachspa et publiée par décret impérial en 1269, avec injonction de l'employer pour tous les documents officiels.‡ Pendant toute la durée de la dynastie (Yuen) que ce grand souverain avait fondée en Chine, nous avons des traces des efforts incessants par lesquels ses successeurs essayèrent d'établir régulièrement l'emploi de cette nouvelle écriture. Mais ce fut en vain ; et bien que nous ayons jusqu'en 1354 des monnaies à légende Bachspa, il avait fallu dès 1286 tolérer l'usage de l'ancienne écriture Uigure, qui, perfectionnée successivement §,

* Cf. D'Ohsson, *Histoire des Mongols*, vol. iv. p. 463.

† D'Ohsson, *ibid.*, pp. 154, 339.

‡ Cette écriture carrée n'est qu'une adaptation du Tибетain carré comme on le voit par la grande ressemblance des caractères des deux écritures. L'ordre des caractères Bachspa est le même que celui du syllabaire Tибетain. Son auteur avait succédé en 1260 comme grand Lama près la cour Mongole à Saadja Bandida qui avait occupé cet office pendant sept ans et était mort sans avoir terminé l'adaptation dont il avait été chargé de l'écriture Uigure à la langue Mongole.

§ Et définitivement par Taordji Qair sous le règne de Ha-shang Khān.

était restée d'un usage général. Après avoir été employée occasionnellement pendant plus de quatre-vingt-cinq ans, l'écriture Bachspa n'exista plus qu'à l'état de souvenir.

Des quelques ouvrages traduits du chinois en Mongol et publiés en Bachspa * il ne nous est guère parvenu qu'une copie chinoise très corrompue † du *Peh Kia Sing*, le livre des 'cent' noms de famille. Mais nous avons heureusement quelques inscriptions importantes ‡ en style lapidaire et un certain

Cf. *T'ing wan K'e Mung*, a Chinese grammar of the Manchu Tartar language, translated with introductory notes on *Manchu Literature*, by A. Wylie, (Shanghai, 1855, 8vo.), pp. xxiv, xxv. Klaproth dit que ce fut sous le règne de Djenesek Khan de 1307 à 1311. Cf. *Verzeichnis der chiamischen und mandschuischen Bücher der Königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Paris, 1822, et *Archives Paléographiques* (Paris, 1870, 8vo.), vol. i. p. 88.

* Notamment le "Livre sur la Piété filiale" (*Hiao King*), publié en 1307.

† Par la tendance constante du copiste chinois à donner aux caractères Bachspa les formes des caractères Chinois homonymes.

‡ La plus importante de celles qui ont été publiées est un édit de Timur Khan (7^e lune de 1294) provenant du temple de Sung-Kiang fu, par lequel est recommandé le culte de Confucius.

Voici quelques-unes des sources importantes à consulter sur l'histoire et la nature de l'écriture Bachspa :—

字學典 K. 1, fol. 30 sq. Dans la grande Cyclopédie en 10,000 vol. de Khien Lung.

續弘簡錄元史 K. 41, f. 16. (Biographie de Pak-seo-pa).

書史會要 K. 9.

元史 K. 202.

石星鐫華.

J. Klaproth, *Verzeichnis*, O.C.

Conon de la Gabelentz, *Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, vol. ii. p. 1.

A. Wylie, *T'ing wan K'e Mung*, O.C. *On an ancient inscription in Chinese and Mongol, from a stone tablet at Shanghai*, in *Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Part v., 1855 (Hong Kong, 8vo.), pp. 65—81. *Sur une inscription Mongole en caractères Pa'-see-pu*, in *Journal Asiatique*, Juin, 1862, pp. 461—471.

G. Pauthier, *Rapport sur deux Médailles en Cuivre Jaune trouvées à Sourabaya, île de Java*, in *Journal Asiatique*, Avril-Mai, 1860, pp. 321—338.

nombre de monnaies des Yuen par lesquelles nous connaissons plusieurs variantes des caractères. En comparant ces variantes et en tenant compte de la différence entre le style lapidaire des inscriptions et les formes plus lâchées d'une écriture relativement cursive, on reconnaîtra de suite que les caractères inconnus des monnaies de Gházán appartiennent à cette écriture. Le premier signe surtout est frappant de ressemblance avec la première lettre de la syllabe *Mas* équivalente du signe cyclique ꞑ des monnaies des Yuen. Mais il n'y a pas lieu d'y chercher une indication de date puisque les mêmes signes Bachspa figurent sur des monnaies de Gházán de plusieurs années. Les deux signes suivants bien que d'un aspect moins frappant que le premier, à cause de leur tracé cursif, ne nous offrent pas de difficulté et se lisent *Kha san*, transcription aussi exacte du nom de Ghazan que le permettait le syllabaire Bachspa, qui de même que son prototype tibétain n'avait pas d'aspirées sonores des différentes classes qu'il remplaçait par les aspirées sourdes. Les deux derniers signes nous donnant le nom de Ghazan, nous induisent à considérer le premier signe *Ma* comme une abbréviation du nom de *Mahmud*, qu'il avait assumé en montant sur le trône."

With the exception of the Mongol inscriptions and the Bachspa or Bashpa transcription for which M. de LaCouperie has found so satisfactory an explanation, the coins of the Mongols present no linguistic difficulties to the Arabic student.

De l'alphabet de Pa'-me-pa et de la tentative faite par Khoubilai Khan au XIII^e siècle de notre ère pour transcrire la langue figurative des Chinois au moyen d'une écriture alphabétique, ibid. Janvier, 1862, pp. 5—47. C'est le travail le plus complet.

J. Edkins, *An account of Sanscrit and Mongolian characters found in Chinese books*, in *Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Hong Kong, 1855, pp. 101—108.

V. Grigorieff, *Lettre adressée à la Société Asiatique de Paris sur l'origine et les Monuments de l'Écriture carrée dont l'intention est attribuée au Paçpa-lama*, in *Journal Asiatique*, Juin, 1861, pp. 522—558.

The Arabic character employed on the coins of the Mongols varies from stiff square Koofee to ornamented Naskhee: examples of square Koofee arranged ornamentally are found in Aboo-Sa'eed's coinage, and on a coin of Nushirwán.

The coinage of the Great-Khāns is represented here only by its Persian issues: the currency of the Yuen dynasty, in Mongol and Chinese, belonging to the Chinese and not the Arabic series.* The earliest coin of the Mongols with Arabic inscriptions, and probably their earliest with any inscriptions, is that struck at Tiflées in the year 642. We know that Turakina, the empress, who governed the Mongol kingdoms in the interval between her husband Ogotai's death in 639 and the general Diet which was held in 644 for the election of Kuyuk, appointed Arghun to the governorship of Persia in the place of the former governor Kurguz. This coin of 642 may have been issued by Arghun on his arrival. Or it may have been struck by some pretender to the throne, who considered the interregnum, and the dissatisfaction caused by Turakina's rule, a favourable opportunity for striking a blow for sovereignty. The coin (or rather two coins, for there is a second with mint and date probably Kenjeh, 642†) bears the familiar Anatolian and Georgian device of a mounted bowman, with dog, and presents no indication of the striker's name except the obscure inscription *الغ منقل الوش نيك* (thus pointed on some of the coins) which has been interpreted in more than one way. M. Bartholomae‡ points the last word *بيك*, and regards *Alush Beg* as the name of the Viceroy at Tiflées under Turakina. We know, however, that the name of this Viceroy was Arghun, and the attribution of the name *Alush Beg* to him must be regarded as extremely

* The Yuen were miserable minters, and only twenty-seven varieties of their coins are known. The inscriptions are sometimes in pure Mongol, sometimes in Chinese, sometimes in both, and the year of issue is in the Bashpa character.

† On the three specimens in the Jena Collection, Prof. Stickel finds but one mint, which he reads Nakhjewán.

‡ *Bulletin de la Soc. Archéol. de St. Petersbourg*, ii. 236—239.

doubtful, whilst Langlois' suggestion that the name may belong to Temujin Utsuken, brother of Jingis, is hardly worth considering. Prof. Grigorieff* omits the points which on some of the coins are placed over the *س* of *الوس*, and reads the inscription *الغ منقل الوس نبد* (coin) of the great Mongol Ulus:† an explanation which satisfies the sense, though it partly interferes with the actual pointing of the inscription. As, however, the pointing varies on different specimens,† M. Grigorieff's reading may probably be the correct one.

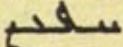
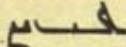
Of Kuyuk the British Museum collection has no coin, except those issued in his name by his vassal Dawith V. of Georgia, which do not belong to the Arabic section of the Catalogue.‡ Mangu's name (*مونكا* = *Möngké*) occurs alone on five coins, and in conjunction with Hulagu's on seven more. The former (with dates 652 and 653) were probably issued by the governor of Persia, Arghun, who apparently held Tiflis for some time after, as well as before, Hulagu's invasion. Hulagu's coinage begins in 652, but we must regard the copper coin issued in this year with his name as rather a symbol of the terror caused by his advance than as an actual issue of his own mint, for El-Môsil was not yet taken in 652. The coin was probably issued by Lulu, whose type it bears; and the fact that the two following coins appear to have been hastily struck over old issues of Lulu confirms this view.

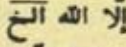
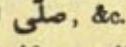
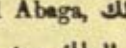
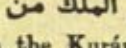
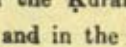
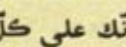
No name of any Great-Kaán appears on the Persian coinage after Mangu's death; but the vassalage of the Persian Ilkháns was none the less admitted. Khubilai's supremacy is allowed on Hulagu's later coins in the words *قَاآنَ الْأَعْظَمَ*, in contrast with Hulagu's lower title *إِلْخَانُ الْمَعْظَمِ*. This, or some equivalent acknowledgment of dependence, was expressed on the

* *Ibid.* ii. 342—345. I owe these references to the courtesy of M. W. Tiesenhansen.

† Cf. my *Unpublished Arabic Coins from the Coll. of the Rev. T. Calvert* (*Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S. xix. 81).

coins of the various Ilkháns, up to the time of Gházán, *i.e.*, throughout the reign of Khubilai: but with Gházán's accession, shortly following Khubilai's death, the custom was dropped, and the coins no longer bear any reference to the distant Great-Kaán.

The series of coins of the Ilkháns, or Mongols of Persia, in the British Museum, is large and comprehensive. It consists of nearly 350 coins, of which three-fourths are silver, only 13 being gold, and 75 copper. Every Khán from Hulagu to Nushirwán is represented, except Arpa and Moosá, whose reigns together did not amount to eight months. In the fine series of Arghun's coinage only one year of his reign is omitted, and only two in Gházán's, whilst the two hundred examples of Aboo-Sa'eed's mints represent every year save one from 717 to 734; and many years are recorded by the issues of several different cities. The value of the coins in fixing the duration of each reign is especially seen in the issues of the puppet Kháns who were set up by the rival ameers from 736 to 745. Thus Moḥammad (736-8) is represented by coins of 737 and 738; Toghá-Timur, 738, 739, 741 and 74x; Jehán-Timur, 740; Sati Beg, 739, 741, 74x; Suleymán, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, and perhaps later dates, unless nos. 336-340 (with only the title  or ) belong more properly to Nushirwán; and Nushirwán, 747, 754, 756?

The Arabic inscriptions on the coins of the Mongols of Persia present little that is remarkable. The religious formulas generally consist of the ordinary  with variations in the conclusion: , &c. The marginal inscription used by Hulagu and Abaga,  الملك تؤتي الملك من تشاء وتنزع الملك ممن تشاء وتعز من  from the *Kurán*, iii. 25, is peculiar, both in rarity of occurrence, and in the breaking-off at , omitting the end : the same formula is found on the coins of Bence Naṣr of Granada

(cf. vol. ii. p. 47). Gházán was an ardent Shiya'ee, yet the formulas of the house of 'Alee do not appear on his coins, and first come to light under Uljaitu, on whose coins we find not merely **عَلَى وَلَى اللّٰه**, but the whole list of the Twelve Imáms in the inscription **اللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى الْحَسَنِ وَالْحُسَيْنِ وَعَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَجَعْفَرٍ وَمُوسَى وَعَلَى وَمُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى وَالْحَسَنِ وَمُحَمَّدٍ الْحَجَّة**, which occurs on most of Uljaitu's issues, as do occasionally the Shiya'ee formulas **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ**, and **الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ**. The first silver coin of Uljaitu is a most remarkable piece. It bears two Kṛán inscriptions (xlvi. 29 and xxiv. 54) which are not found on any other coin, and also the formula of the four orthodox Khaleefehs **أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ وَعُمَرُ الْفَارُوقُ وَعُثْمَانُ ذُو النَّوَرَيْنِ وَعَلِيٌّ أَبُو السَّبْطَيْنِ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ**. The names of the four orthodox Khaleefehs, without these epithets however, occur commonly on Uljaitu's and Aboo-Sa'eed's coinage, although the highest place was awarded to 'Alee. Another unusual Kṛán inscription is **فَسَيَكْفِيكُمْ اللّٰهُ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ** (Kṛ. ii. 131), arranged in an ornamental border on Aboo-Sa'eed's coins (e.g. no. 175), where also occurs the verse from Soorah lxvii. 1, **تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمَلِكُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ**, which recurs on no. 219 with the words **حَسْبُنَا اللّٰهُ** prefixed. Other religious phrases on the Ilkhán coinage are **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ** or **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الْكَرِيمِ**, **اللّٰهُ الْأَمْرُ مِنْ قَبْلِ وَمِنْ بَعْدِ**, **الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ**, **الْمِنَّةُ لِلّٰهِ**, **الْعَظِيمِ**, **نَعَمْ النَّصْرُ مِنَ اللّٰهِ** (of which the reading **نَعَمْ النَّصْرُ مِنَ اللّٰهِ** occurring beneath rev. area of looped-square type of Aboo-Sa'eed is not absolutely certain); and the benedictory formulas **خَلَّدَ اللّٰهُ** (nos. 280, 288), **خَلَّدَ اللّٰهُ مَلِكَهُ وَدَوْلَتَهُ**, **خَلَّدَ مَلِكَهُ**, **مَلِكَهُ**, **بُدِّلَ عَظِيمًا** (no. 260), and **رَضِيَ عَنْهُ**, **اللّٰهُ سُلْطَانَهُ**.

The Arabic titles on the coins of the Mongols of Persia offer scarcely any variety. **قَاآنُ الْأَعْظَمِ** is the title given to the Great-Kṛáan or Khakaan (Mangu or Khubilai), and **خَانُ** Khán

at first, and **إيلخان المعظم** afterwards, to his Persian representatives. Hulagu himself changed his own title from **خان** to **إيلخان المعظم**, the former being used during Mangu's reign, and the latter during Khubilai's. Abaga, Aḥmad, and Arghun used the latter title, as well as the Mongol title, but the first on his earlier coins inscribed no other title than **قآن العادل**, which probably referred to Khubilai, in which case Abaga's own title does not appear on these coins. Gai-khatu and Baidu have only Mongol titles. Gházán as a rule uses no title, and simply inscribes himself [By the power of God] Gházán Maḥmūd [Ghasan's coinage], the bracketed words being in Mongol character; on one silver coin (no. 120), however, he calls himself **سلطان الأعظم غازان محمود**, and on two copper coins he uses the title **غازان قآن محمود**, whereby it appears that the discontinuance of the insertion of the Great-Ḳaán's title was accompanied by the assumption of the hitherto superior title **قآن** by Gházán himself. Uljaitu is the first to indulge in the luxury of many names which Mohammadan sovereigns commonly affect: his titles are **المولى السلطان الأعظم مالك رقاب الأمر أولجایتو سلطان غياث الدنيا والدين** **خدا بنده محمد**, comprising a curious mixture of Arabic, Persian, and Mongol words, which do not, however, all appear on every coin. Aboo-Sa'eed's ordinary appellation is **السلطان الأعظم أبو سعيد بهادر خان**, but **المولى** is sometimes prefixed, and **العالم العادل** or **ابن السلطان** substituted for **الأعظم**, and in one instance **قاسن أعظم** (*sic*) occurs; whilst on many coins only a short selection from these titles appears. With the lesser Kháns who followed Aboo-Sa'eed, **السلطان** alone, or followed by **العادل**, or (once) **العالم**, or (once) **الأعظم**, suffices; and **خان** is only added after Suleymán's name. Even Sāti Beg, though a woman, does not change the title.

Forty-seven known towns appear as mint-places on the coins

of the Mongols of Persia, besides the following eleven, which I have not been able to identify: **حطير**, **مادر**, **ملمعلج** (**بوركان**, (perhaps **كلك**), **كلك**, **نردل**, **بانه**, (**الحطمية** =) (perhaps * a form of **بوزجان**), **شاكاه** (which I believe to be an inversion of **كاشان**), **كسر شيخ** (apparently Sheykh Kebeer), **كيز** and **تل لرس**. Mints sometimes appear with and sometimes without the definitive **ال**: thus we find **باران** and **بصرة**, **الموصل** (see note, p. 81) and **موصل**, **الباران** and **البصرة**, **جزيرة** and **الجزيرة الروم**. **أرزن** appears in the abbreviated forms **أرزن** and **أرزورم**. **مدينة** is prefixed occasionally to the names of towns such as **تبريز** and **كاشان**, and **المحروسة** is appended to **ماردين**. It is noteworthy that although Uljaitu is stated to have laid the foundations of Sul-tāneeyeh in 704, a coin bearing that mint-name (with **ال** prefixed) occurs among Ghāzān's issues, without date indeed, but presumably not later than Ghāzān's death in 703. The coin, however, is double-struck, and may have been merely an old coin used for the new city and restruck.

The mint and date formula, which is full in Hulagu's time, becomes more and more curtailed as the series advances. At first we find the usual phrase **هذا الدرهم ب** prefixed, and on four coins (nos. 21—24) of Hulagu the word **الدرهم** is qualified by the epithet **المبارك**. Very soon, however, the unnecessary words are dropped out, and we find **ضرب بغداد**, **ضرب تبريز**, and the like, with the verbal noun instead of the verb, and without any denomination or preposition. "Coinage of Tebrez" was found to serve all the purposes of the more tedious phrase, "This dirhem was struck at Tebrez." The date is often put in a different place from the mint, and **في** is generally omitted before **سنة**. The dates are given in

* M. Tiesenhansen suggests **نرجان** for **نورجان**: cf. *Frachin, De Ilchan*. num. no. 168, tab. II.

numeral words, not ciphers, with one exception (no. 129), in which the unit is a cipher. The month (with or without **فی**) is not infrequently prefixed to the word **سنة**, or sometimes the expression **فی شهر سنة** is adopted (no. 91, 121a, 128, 175, &c.). The phrases **فی أيام** **ضرب**, or **دولة**, or **فی أيام دولة**, are sometimes used by Uljaitu, prefixed to his own title on the reverse area, and the second and third of these phrases are similarly employed by Aboo-Sa'eed. The three coins bearing the inscription **عدلیة شیراز** are very noteworthy, but I leave the interpretation of the expression, which I take to represent **سنة عدلیة شیراز**, to the consideration of my friends, Professor Stickel and M. Tiesenhausen. The dates are always given from the era of the Hijreh, except one gold and fifteen silver coins of Aboo-Sa'eed, which all bear the date year 33 of the *Khánian Era*, which was established by Gházán on the 1st of Rejeb, 701 A.H., but only appears on the coinage in Aboo-Sa'eed's time. On the few overlapping dates in the series of coins of the Mongols of Persia, see notes to pp. 11, 12, 18, 29.

The inscriptions on the coins of the Mongols of Persia are often arranged in geometrical borders, sometimes of a complicated character, and in some cases the border may help to determine the date (see note to p. 62). The surface of the coin is commonly adorned with numerous points, stars, and ornaments, none of which seem of any special import, and of which none have therefore been noted in the Catalogue. The same remark applies to the numerous blunders of the engraver which are noticeable in this series: it would serve no useful purpose to record them. As a rule we do not find figures of animals or men on the coins of the Ilkháns; and with the exception of the peacock on some silver coins of Arghun, such figures when they do occur are found only on the copper issues. The head and cross-legged figure common on the coins of the Atábegs of El-Mósil are also found on the early copper

pieces of the Ilkháns; and the Two-headed Eagle of the Benec Zengee and the Urtuķees appears on an Irbil coin of Abaga: the dragon, lion passant, lion and sun, peacock, ibex, hare, and radiate sun, are also among the figures that are found on the copper coinage of the Mongols of Persia.

The weight of the Ilkhánian coinage evidently underwent several reforms. The few gold coins will scarcely serve to prove any theory, but their weights are fairly normal, 63 to 70 grs. for the *deenár*, and 133·8 for the double *deenár*; Aboo-Sa'eed's being rather lower. The dirhems, however, present a systematic order of changes. At first they have very nearly the normal dirhem-weight of the time, averaging 38—40 the dirhem, and 18·2 (for 19 or 20) the half-dirhem. Under Arghun the average falls to 37, and we know that a financial crisis occurred in Gaikhatu's reign, and an attempt was made to force a paper currency on the people. Under Gházán and Uljaitu a new standard appears: * the dirhem seems to have been assimilated to the *deenár* standard, for we find a general average of 16·5, 33, and 66, for half-dirhem, dirhem, and double dirhem; and apparently a six dirhem piece was in circulation, of a weight of 198 grs. Aboo-Sa'eed, again, made a new change, for his pieces average 54, 25, and 163—179, from which it would appear that his standard dirhem weighed 55 grs., the half 27·5, and the triple dirhem 165. The period succeeding Aboo-Sa'eed is scarcely worth taking as evidence of standard: the metal was debased, the size reduced, and the weight irregular.

The coins of the *Kháns of the Golden Horde* in the British Museum number more than two hundred and twenty specimens, all silver, except nine copper pieces, but present very little of interest or variety in their inscriptions. Their size is

* Cf. M. de LaCouverie's note, above, p. xlix.

very small (average diameter .65 inch), and the weight is proportionately reduced, and appears to represent a standard dirhem of 24 grs. The little space for inscriptions is further diminished by the geometrical borders in which they are usually set. Very few religious formulas are found on them (only in fact لا إله إلا الله وحده and لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله on the earlier coins, scarcely ever occurring after Uzbek's time, and الملك لله الواحد and three doubtful and obscure inscriptions), and the two sides are generally occupied, the one with the name and title of the Khán, the other with the mint and date of the coin. The titles are generally very short, and العادل (*sic*) قان, or السلطان الأعظم, or السلطان are the forms employed, the last becoming almost universal among the later Kháns, when also the benediction خلد الله ملكه is appended. Very commonly no title but خان appears; and in some cases this is involved in an ornamental monogram. The occurrence of the name of Jani-beg on the coinage of Azeez (p. 161), with the epithet المرحوم (nearly corresponding to the German expression *der Selige*) "the deceased," is the only noteworthy fact in relation to the titles occurring on the coins of Kipchak.

The mint and date formula is reduced to its smallest dimensions. The noun ضَرْب is used, the preposition ب is generally omitted before the mint, and في is often dropped before the date; even سنة does not always occur, and the date is given in Indian ciphers, which the engraver commonly reverses or inverts or otherwise misplaces. The Mints of the Golden Horde are important as factors in the problematical history and geography of the family of Juji. The following is a list of the mints occurring on the coins of each Khán in the British Museum Collection:—







	Bulghār	Sarāi	Gulistan	New Sarāi	New Gulistan	Khuwāram	Krim	New Krim	Azāk	Ordu
1 Batu (or Bereke)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mangu-Timur	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3 Tuda-Mangu	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
4 Toktu	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
5 Uzbeg	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
6 Janibeg	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
7 Berdibeg	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
8 Kulna	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
9 Nuruz	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
10 Khizr	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
11 Timur Khojah	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Kildibeg	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
13 Murid	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Mir Pulad	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
15 'Azeez	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
16 Abdallah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
17 Khaghan	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Moḥ. Bulak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
19 Toktamish	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
20 Beg Pulad	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
21 Shadibeg	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Pulad	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
23 Kibak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Seyyid Aḥmad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Devletberdi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Kuchuk Moḥ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Maḥmood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-


. The numbers in this table are intended to aid the eye across the two pages.

[illegible]

Besides these mints, *Sighnák*, the capital of the White Horde, occurs on the one piece of *Urus Khán* in the collection. *Hájji*, for *Hájji Tarkhán*, occurs once on *Toktamish's* coinage; and *Beled*, probably meaning *Krim*, on that of *Beg Pulad*. One coin, bearing the name *Moḥammad*, and mint *Ulus Bulghár*, I believe to have been struck by *Ulugh*, not *Kuchuk*, *Moḥammad*.

Several of these mints are undoubtedly synonyms of others. On a coin of *Murid Khán* (no. 474) we find the words *كلتان للراي* "Gulistán for Serái," and there can be no doubt that *Gulistán*, or "Rose garden," was a name given to *Serái*, and it is probable that *Ordu*, which means simply "Camp," was another name of the old capital of the Golden Horde. Similarly, the later and more splendid capital built higher up the *Volga*, and generally known as *New Serái*, or *Great Serái*, or *Janibeg's Serái*, was also designated on the coins *New Gulistán*, and probably *New Ordu* and *Great Ordu* are names also applying to it (see *Howorth* ii. 184 ff.). When two names of the same *Serái* occur in one year with the name of the same *Khán*, we must conclude there were two issues from the mint in the same year. A third *Serái* is found among the Golden Horde mints: *Serái Chuk* (for *Kuchuk*) or *Little Serái*, built by *Batu* on the *Yaik* or *Ural*. *Hájji Tarkhán*, which becomes the principal mint towards the close of the power of the Golden Horde, is the city on the *Caspian* now known as *Astrakhan*. It was destroyed by *Timur*, and rebuilt on a different site, and to this new city the mint *New Hájji Tarkhán*, occurring on a coin of *Shadibeg* not in the National collection, may refer. *Bulghár*, or *Bolghari*, on the left bank of the Upper *Volga*, was the chief mint of the *Kháns* of *Kipchak* in the early days of the *Khánate*, and it remained long the second town (after *Serái*) in their dominions. Its series of coins are imperfectly represented in the *British Museum*; but are known to extend uninterruptedly from *Batu* to *Kuchuk Moḥammad*.

The ornaments of the Kipchak coinage are few and insignificant: the damghah, however, of Batu, or Bereke (crossed by the ن of قان on the obv.)  should be compared with the Persian coins bearing Mangu's name, whereon a similar form  occurs; and the damghah , , or , which is found on many of the earlier coins of the Golden Horde, probably has some signification, and the same may be said of the  which occurs on the coins of the Krim Kháns, and which, together with the practice of dating from the year of accession used by Shahin Girai, are the only noteworthy points about the short series of Krim coins here described (pp. 194-9).

Of the Jagatai Kháns the National collections possesses but three coins, struck by Danishmendjeh and Buyan Kuli, of whom the former was of the stock of Ogotai, though he sat on the Jagatai throne and employed the Bukhárá mint. Buyan Kuli struck at Otrár (?). Except that each of these princes called himself خاقان (as might be expected in a line that never owned the sovereignty of the Supreme Kháns descended from Khubilai), there is nothing remarkable in their coinage. The two coins of Hoseyn, Kert chief of Herat, and nominal vassal of the Jagatai Kháns, are more noteworthy. The names and epithets of the four Orthodox Khaleefehs appear in the obv. margin, with the unusual form عثمان أبو نورين instead of ذوالنورين; whilst the rev. margin presents the curious date formula  عن أمر قان في سنة في بلدة هراة ضائها الله. The notices of D'Ohsson and De Guignes enable us to attribute these coins to Hoseyn Mo'izz-ed-deen, who in 752 (A.D. 1351) was compelled by the Ameer Kazgan to acknowledge the supremacy of the Jagatai Khán, Buyan Kuli, and to do homage to him at Samarkand. The coin struck in this very year is a notable testimony to this act of submission, which

the words **عن أمر قان** indicate in a sufficiently emphatic manner.*

The petty dynasties that sprung up on the ruins of the Mongol empire in Persia, and lasted to the coming of Timur, are appended to this volume. They consist first of the Jelairs, who after setting up various puppet Kháns on the throne of Hulagu, finally asserted their own title to sovereignty, and founded a Dynasty which ruled a large part of Persia for nearly fifty years, and even returned to claim what Timur had deprived them of when that conqueror died in 807. Side by side with the Jelairs was the dynasty of Maḥmood Sháh Inchu, of which Mr. H. C. Kay has treated excellently in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (N.S. vol. xv. 216—230). Maḥmood Sháh was made governor of Fars by Aboo-Sa'eed, but at what period of his reign is uncertain. He was executed by Arpa Khán in 736; but his son Aboo-Ishák ruled at Sheeráz in great splendour from 743 to 754, and appears to have exercised authority at Kázeroon (fifty miles west of Sheeráz) as early as 719. In 754 Aboo-Ishák was ousted by Moḥammad of the race of Muḍhaffar, and in 758 was put to death at Sheeráz. The Muḍhaffarees form the third of the dynasties that divided Persia among them. Their province was Kerman, and they added thereto Fars in 754. A petty line of insurgents in Khorasán, the Serbedarians, close the volume with a very remarkable coin.

A word must be said about the spelling of Mongol names in this volume. It was felt that they would hardly be recognized if strictly transliterated according to the system adopted for Arabic names, and they are therefore spelt in the ordinary and unscientific manner sanctioned by long usage. As a rule

* D'ONSSON, *Hist. des Mongols*, iv. 738. DE GUIGNES, *Hist. des Huns*, iii. 312, ff.

I have followed Mr. Howorth's spelling, except where it is strikingly inconsistent, and I believe that this course will commend itself to most students. Indeed it is difficult to adopt any system when the Mongol letters are differently transliterated by each scholar, and much uncertainty seems to exist as to their precise value. For example, Hulagu ought to be spelt with the same initial letter as Khubilai; yet the former certainly had the soft sound of the spiritus asper, or why did the Persian coin-engravers invariably represent it by • (هولاکو), instead of by the spiritus asper faucalis ح or fricatus خ? This is *only* one example of the many difficulties that beset the proper representation of Mongol names in Roman characters.

In conclusion I must offer my most sincere thanks to my friend Mr. Howorth, without whose invaluable History this Volume could scarcely have been undertaken, and without whose personal help and kind revision of the proof sheets much that is now right would have been wrong. My acknowledgments are also due and gratefully tendered to M. Tiesenhausen, M. H. Sauvaire, Prof. Stickel, and M. Terrien de LaCouperie, for valuable notes and assistance.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

December 18th, 1880.

CORRECTIONS.

- P. 35, no. 91, *dele* Pl. III.
 „ 47, nos. 131, 132, *dele* but no outer margins.
 „ 52, no. 147, *prefix* Beled to Damighán.
 „ 63, no. 173, *for* Ilkhaneeyeh *read* El-Kháneeyeh.
 „ 65, no. 175, *for* قدير *read* قدير.
 „ 66, no. 180, *for* Kázeroom *read* Kázeroon.
 „ 73, no. 215, *insert* Same as (172):
 „ „ no. 217, *for* Mint uncertain *read* Kustmooneeyeh.*
 „ 78, no. 234, *dele* parenthesis of (733).
 „ 145, no. 439, *for* Mint uncertain *read* Selmás.*
 „ 175, no. 529, *for* Turkhán *read* Tarkhán.
 „ 179, no. 543, *for* توقمش *read* توقمش.
 „ 202, no. 591 a, *for* 'Otrár *read* Otrár.
-

Vol. V., p. xx, Don F. Codera's reading, غونك يالله, is definitely established by his discovery of a magical formula *بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم غونك يالله*, thus pointed, in a MS. in the possession of Don P. de Gayangos. The words *الأمم برحم* (ibid., p. xxiv), should be *الأمم أرحم*, as suggested by Don F. Codera. On p. xli, line 10 from the bottom, *for* Dr. Wright *read* Dr. Rieu.

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC
WORDS ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

أ	a	ظ	dh
ب	b	ع	'a
ت		غ	gh
ث	th	ف	f
ج	j	ق	k
ح	h	ك	k
خ	kh	ل	l
د	d	م	m
ذ	dh	ن	n
ر	r	ه	h
ز	z	و	w
س	s	ي	y
ش	sh	َ a, e	اَ á
ص	s	ِ i	يِ ee
ض	d	ُ u,	وُ oo
ط	t	َ ay, ey	وَ am, ó

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MONGOL DYNASTIES.

67049



GREAT KAÁNS.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Jingis	603	1206
II.	Ogotai	624	1227
	[<i>Interregnum</i> :—Turakina	639	1241
III.	Kuyuk	644	1246
IV.	Mangu	646	1248
V.	Khubilai*	655	1257
VI.	Uljaitu	693	1294
VII.	Kuluk	706	1307
VIII.	Buyantu	711	1311
IX.	Gegen	720	1320
X.	Yissun Timur	723	1323
XI.	Rajipeka	728	1328
XII.	Kushala	729	1329
XIII.	Jiyaghatu	729	1329
XIV.	Rintshenpal	732	1332
XV.	Toghon Timur	732	1332
XVI.	Biliktu	771	1370
XVII.	Ussukhal	780	1378
XVIII.	Engke Soriktu	790	1388
XIX.	Elbek	794	1392
XX.	Gun Timur	802	1400
XXI.	Uljai Timur	805	1403
XXII.	Delbek	814	1411
XXIII.	Adsai	837	1434
XXIV.	Taissong	843	1439
XXV.	Akbarji	856	1452
XXVI.	Ukektu	857	1453
XXVII.	Molon	857	1453
XXVIII.	Mandaghol	867	1463
XXIX.	Dayan	875	1470
XXX.	Bodi	931	1544
XXXI.	Kudang	955	1548
XXXII.	Sassaktu	964	1557
XXXIII.	Setzen	1001	1593
XXXIV.	Lingdan	1013	1604
	Manchu Supremacy	1043	1634

* Some coins of Khubilai's house, i.e. the Yuen Dynasty, will be described when the Catalogue of the Chinese series is published.

MONGOLS OF PERSIA, OR ILKHANS.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Hulagu	654	1256
II.	Abaga	663	1265
III.	Aḥmad	680	1281
IV.	Arghun	683	1284
V.	Gaikhatu	690	1291
VI.	Baidu	694	1295
VII.	Gházán Maḥmood	694	1295
VIII.	Uljaitu	703	1304
IX.	Aboo-Sa'eed	716	1316
X.	Arpa	736	1335
XI.	Moosá	736	1336

NOMINEES OF THE RIVAL AMEERS.

XII.	Moḥammad*	} Nominees of Sheykh Hasan Buzurg the Il- khanian {	736	1336
XIII.	Toghá-Timur†		739	1338
XIV.	Jehán-Timur		739	1339
XV.	Sati Beg	} Nominees of Ameer Hasan Kuchuk Chúpání {	739	1339
XVI.	Suleymán‡		740	1339
XVII.	Nushirwán	{ Nominee of El-Ashraf Chúpání. }	745	1344

* Killed, 738.

† Toghá Timur had before (737) been proclaimed Klán by the Khorasán Ameers, but without success. Hasan Buzurg took up his cause in 739, against Sati Beg, the puppet of the rival house of Chúpán, but soon dropped it, and set up Jehán Timur, only to depose him again in 741, after which the Ilkhanian set up no more candidates for the Mongol throne. Toghá Timur, however, continued to hold out in Khorasán till 752 (1351).

‡ Hasan Kuchuk married Sati Beg to Suleymán and made the latter Klán in 740, and maintained him till his own death in 744; soon after which his brother, El-Melik El-Ashraf Chupání, set up Nushirwán for a time.

GREAT KAÁNS.

INTERREGNUM.

[TURAKINA.]

SILVER.

1

Tifleez, year 642.

Obv. Horseman to left, turned in the saddle and drawing
bow to the right; behind, stork; beneath horse, dog.

Above, الغ منقل الوش نيك *

Rev.

ضرب تغلين
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
بسم الله
(sic) الله
الله

(Pierced.)

Pl. I. B. 85, Wt. 41.2

2

Kenjeh? year 642?

Obv. Similar to (1), but dog and stork changed to obscure
shapes.

Rev. As on (1), but mint [ك]نجة (?), and unit of date
اثنى (?)

(Pierced.)

B. 85, Wt. 40.3

* On the various explanations of this inscription see Introduction.

III.—KUYUK.

The only coins in the National Collection bearing the name of Kuyuk are those issued by Dawith V. of Georgia, which will be described in the part of the Catalogue which is concerned with the Georgian coinage.

IV.—MANGU.

S I L V E R.

3

Tiftees, year 653, Rejeb.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شريك له

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

في رجب | سنة ثلاث | خمسين | وستماية

Rev. Area (as obv.)

مونكا قا
ان لاعظم
لعادل

(Alifs omitted, *sic*).


Margin (as obv.) ضرب | تغليس | هذا (sic) الد | رهم

Pl. L. B. 9, Wt. 40.5

4

Tiftees, year obliterated.

Same as (3) :

but obv. margin obliterated, except ornament (in place of ستماية) in top segment; and rev. margin obliterated except تغليس in top segment. In centre of obv. .

B. '85, Wt. 40.5

5

Tifles, year obliterated.

Same as (3):

but obv. margin nearly obliterated; and Ψ in centre of both
obv. and rev.

Pl. I. \mathcal{R} 2, Wt. 37.9

6

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا الله

3+E

محمد رسول الله

On either side of damghah, doubtful sign, possibly ده | وح

Rev. Area (as obv.) مونگکا

قا 3-E ان

العدل

Margins illegible.

(Pierced.)

 \mathcal{R} 2, Wt. 42.0

COPPER.

7

Mint obliterated, year 6[5]2, Jumáda I. or II.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا

الله وحده

لا شريك [له]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

فر [ب] | | سنة ا ... | | وشماعة

Rev. Area (as obv.) مونگکا قا

ان الاعظم [م]

العدل

Margin (as obv.)

في جمادى | | سنة اثني | | مائة

 \mathcal{R} 1:15

MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

I. — HULAGU.

A. WITH NAME OF MANGU AS OVERLORD.

SILVER.

8

No mint or date.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه
وسلم

* [قل اللهم مالك الملك توتاي الملك من تشا وتنزع
الملك ممن تشا وتعز من تشا وتذل من تشا بيدك الخير]

(Kur. III. 25)

Rev. Area

قان
الاعظم
مونكا قان
هولاكو
خان

Margin, traces of same formula as obv. margin.

9

Pl. I. R. 9, Wt. 44.0

Mint obliterated, year 6xx.

Obv. Area as on (8): but above, الملك لله.

Margin, بسم الله غروب هذ ستمانة

Rev. Area as on (8): but خان instead of خاان.

Margin

قل اللهم مالك الخ

R. 9, Wt. 37.5

* This inscription generally occurs in a more or less mutilated form on Mongol coins, but it has not been thought necessary minutely to record the deficiencies, and the abbreviation قل اللهم مالك الخ is employed whenever any portion of the formula is discernible. Similarly, instances of misspelling are so common on Mongol coins that it is superfluous to signalize them by the word (sic).

COPPER.

10

El-Môsil, year [6]52.

Obv. Area Head to left, within square.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | ضرب بالهو | صل سنة | اثنين خم [ين] |

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

مونگکا قان

هولاكو

خان

Margin لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له محمد رسول الله صلى
الله عليه

Æ 10

11

Same as (10):

but obv. margin لبسلجند | فى | | | ستمائة

(Restruck on both sides.)

Pl. I. Æ 1:1

12

Similar to (11).

(Restruck on both sides.)

Æ 1:05

13

Mint obliterated, year [6]53 (?).

Similar: *

Obv. margin | فى سنة | ثلث خمين (?) |

(Restruck on both sides.)

Æ 1:0

* Nos. 10—13 have the same obv. type as Bedr-ed-deen Lulu, Atâbeg of El-Môsil, type ii.; see *Catalogue*, Vol. III., pp. 202, 203. Nos. 11 and 12 appear to be struck over coins of Lulu.

14

El-Bagrah, no year.

Obv.

ضرب
لا اله الا
الله محمد ر
سول [الله]

Rev.

قان
[1] لا اعظم
مونكا قان
هولاكو
خان

.N. 83

B.—WITH TITLE, BUT NOT NAME, OF GREAT
KAÁN (KHUBILAI).

SILVER.

15

Mint illegible, year 658.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
وحده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله

Margin

قل اللهم مالك الخ

Rev. Area

قان
الاعظم
هولاكو ايلخان
المعظم
حرير

Margin سنة ثمان وخمسين وستمائة

(Pierced.)

.R. 9, Wt. 23.2

16

Márideen, year [65]8.

Similar to (15):

but without حَرِير

Rev. margin ماردين سنة ثمان و

(Pierced.)

Æ 95, Wt. 38.0

17

El-Mósil, year [6]61.

Obv. and rev. areas as on (15).

Obv. margin ضرب هـ بالموصل سنة احد وستين

Rev. margin قل الله هم (?) مالك الخ

(Pierced.)

Æ 10, Wt. 39.4

18

Márideen, year [6]63.

Same as (16):

but rev. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم بهاردين لمحروسة سنة

ثلاثة وستين و[س]تائة

(Pierced and ringed.)

Æ 105, Wt. 44.3

19

El-Mubárakeeyeh, year 665*

Same as (16):

but rev. margin بالمباركية في سنة

خمسة وستين وستائة

(Pierced.)

Æ 10, Wt. 38.8

* The dates of nos. 19—22 are incompatible with the date of Hulagu's death, which, according to every authority, took place in A.H. 663: never.

20

Same as (19), with *Jumáda* :

ضرب هذا الدرهم بالمباركية في جماد .
 خمة وستين وستائة

(Pierced.)

Æ 1·05, Wt. 41·2

21

El-Mósil, year 669.*

Same as (15):

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم المبارك بالموصل سنة
 تسع وستين وستائة
 and rev. margin قل اللهم مالك الخ

Pl. I. Æ 1·1, Wt. 39·8

22

Same as (21):

Obv. margin partly obliterated.

(Pierced.)

Æ 1·1, Wt. 40·7

23

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

ضرب هذا الدرهم المبارك بماردين
 (Pierced and ringed.)

Æ 1·05, Wt. 42·9

theless, the years 665 and 669 are distinctly legible, and the name of Hulagu on the coins is not less certain. Probably this is only another instance of the practice which has been noticed in other dynasties of changing the date in the margin but neglecting to alter the name in the area, when a new sovereign has come to the throne.

* See preceding note. The expression الدرهم المبارك on nos. 21 to 24 is noteworthy.

24

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but rev. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم المبارك بماردين المحروسة

.....

(Pierced.)

Pl. I. R 1'0, Wt. 39'3

25

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but rev. margin درهم بماردين المحروسة

.....

R 9, Wt. 36'3

26

Mint and date illegible.

Same as (16):

margins illegible.

(Twice pierced.)

R 1'05, Wt. 32'8

27

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but obv. margin [ض]رب هذا الدرهم بماردين سنة

and rev. margin قل اللهم مالك الخ

R 95, Wt. 31'7

28

Márideen, year obliterated.

Same as (16):

but obv. margin ضرب هذا الدرهم بما

and rev. margin قل اللهم مالك الخ

R 85, Wt. 40'7

29

Mint and date obscure.

Same as (15):

probably same mint and date as (15).

Æ 1'06, Wt. 30'5

30

El-Jezeereh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area

الله

لا اله الا

وحده لا شريك

..... رسول الله

Margin

قل اللهم مالك الخ

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

هولاكو ايلخان

[ال] اعظم

Margin..... هذا الدرهم بالجزيرة سنة و

(Pierced.)

Æ 1'06, Wt. 42'9

31

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (30):

but third line of obv. ends له.

(Barbarous work.)

Æ 1'06, Wt. 33'3

COPPER.
WITH FIGURES.

32

Irbil, year 661.

Obv. Area. Hare to left; beneath which, crescent moon.

First margin لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Second margin قل اللهم مالك الخ

Rev. Area

قان
الاعظم
هولاكو
خان

Margin* ضرب هذا الفلوس بإربل سنة أحد وستين وستمائة

Pl. I. № 106

33, 34

Similar.

№ 106
10

35

Jurján, year 662.

Obv. Area. Within dotted square, Head to left; in field, four stars.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | جرجان | سنة | ثنتين و | ستين و | ستمائة |

Rev. Area

قان
الاعظم
هولاكو ايلخان
المعظم

Margin لا اله (sic) الا الله وحده لا شريك له محمد رسول
الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

Pl. I. № 11

* The rev. marginal inscription is made out from a comparison of the three coins, nos. 32—34; not one of which presents it in its entirety.

36

Similar to (35).

Rev. margin begins correctly لا اله الا
(Double-struck.)

Æ 1.05

WITHOUT FIGURES.

37

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

الله
لا اله الا
وحده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area as on (35).

Margins obliterated.

Æ 1.1

38

El-Jezeereh, year [6]61.*

Obv. Area

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin الجزيرة سنة احدى وستين و

Rev. Area

هولاكو
ايلخان الاعظم
.

Margin obscure.

Æ 1.0

* I put this coin at the end of the series of Hulagu's coins, because I suspect the nearly obliterated third line of the reverse area contains the name of some vassal of the Mongol sovereign.

II. — ABAGA.

SILVER.

39

Mint obliterated, year [6]66.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | ست | وستين | و.....

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagram,

ق ا ا ن
العادل

R. '95, Wt. 41.2

40

Mint obliterated, year [66]8.

Same as (39):

but obv. margin | سنة ثمان | |

R. '95, Wt. 43.1

41

Tebreez, year [6]41.

Same as (39):

but obv. margin | ضرب تبريز | [س]نة احد | و {ستين} ؟

.....

Pl. II. R. '95, Wt. 43.9

42

Mint obliterated, year [6]5x (*sic*!)*

Same as (39):

but obv. margin | وخمين | |

Pl. II. B. 85, Wt. 42.7

43

No mint, year 669, Shawwál.

Obv., within ornamented border,

لا اله الا

شوال سنة تسع ست

لا الله وحد (*sic*) لا

شريك له

Rev. as on (39).

Pl. II. B. 8, Wt. 37.7

44

No mint, year 669, Ramaḡán.

Same as (43):

but شوال [ر]مضان instead of

B. 8, Wt. 41.7

45

No mint, year 669, Dhu-l-Hijjah.

Same as (43):

but شوال في ذي الحجة instead of شوال ; and سنة تسع run together.

B. 8, Wt. 39.5

* I put these four coins (nos. 39—42) together, in spite of their various dates, and especially the extraordinary وخمين on the last, because they are evidently the issues of the same prince and the same mint, and no coins at all resembling them occur in the whole of the rest of the series. Nevertheless, I am unable to explain how Abaga came to be striking a coin in [6]5x and (possibly) 661; and the absence of any definite name makes even the attribution to Abaga at all somewhat hazardous; although the title قان العادل is peculiar to him so far as is known.

46

No mint, year 676, Jumádá I.

Same as (43):

but جمادى سنة ست سبعين

B. 7, W. 413

47

No mint, year 6xx.

Same as (43):

but small letters containing date omitted from obv. area;

instead whereof, in margin, الله وسمائة

B. 75, W. 413

48

Half-dirhem.

Tebreez, year 678.

Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا

الله محمد

[رسول الله]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب تبريز | سنة ثمان | سبعين | [وسمائة]

Rev.

بسم الله

محمد

سنة ثمان

سبعين

٣٧

(First and second lines supplied from nos. 49 and 50.)

Pl. II. B. 65, W. 153

49

Tebreez, year [6]80.

Obv. Area, as on (48).

Margin ضرب تبریز | سنة ثمان | [نین | و]ستمانه

Rev., as on (48).

Pl. II. *AB* 85, Wt. 37.5

50

Same as (49):

but mint nearly obliterated;

and نین | وستمانه legible.

AB 9, Wt. 38.6

51

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

الله

لا اله الا

وحدده لا شريك له

محمد رسول الله

(Imperfectly written.)

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area

فان

الاعظم

ابقا (sic) ايلخان

خلد الله

ملكه

Margin illegible.

AB 9, Wt. 32.6

COPPER.

52

El-Môqil, year [6^e]3.

Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, holding crescent-moon in
his uplifted hands.

At right, ضرب بالموصل

At left, inscription obliterated.

Within crescent, at right, سنة
at left, ثلاث

Rev. Area

قائ

الاعظم

ابا ايلخان

المعظم يدل

عظيما

Margin [لا] اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له محمد [رسول الله]

صلى الله عليه وسلم

E 86

53

Same as (52).

Pl. II. E 86

54

Same as (52);

but last two lines of rev. arranged thus:

المعظم

يدل عظيما

E 86

55

[El-M6ai] (?), year 673.

Obv. Area. Within square, Head facing.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | . ل سنة | ثلاث وسبعين | وستائة

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

ابا قا ايلخان

المعظم

لا اله الا الله [محمد] رسول الله صلى الله عليه

PL. II. Æ 75

56

Irbil, year 678.

Obv. In centre, Two-headed eagle.

Around, first margin, ضرب باربل سنة ثمان وسبعين و

second margin, سول الله

صلى الله عليه و ...

Above eagle, doubtful letters (دوهر) (?).

Rev. Area

قان

الاعظم

ابا قا ايلخان

المعظم

....

Margin

قل اللهم مالك الملك الخ

Æ 105

57

Baghdád, year [6]78.

Obv. Area, obliterated (Eagle ?); above, لله الامر

Margin لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

Rev. Area

.....

[با] دشاہ

: [عالم] ایلخان

: المعظم

اہاقا خلد

Margin ضرب بغداد سنة ثمان وسبع

Æ 106

58

Mint obliterated, year 622.

Olv. Area

محمد

رسول الله

صلى الله عليه

Margin [لا اله الا الله] وحده لا شريك له

Rev. Area

قان

بادشاہ

عالم ایلخان

الاعظم

اہاقا خلد

Margin ضرب هذا الفلوس ستمانة

Æ 10

III.—AHMAD.

COPPER.

59

El-Mósil, year obliterated.

Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, holding crescent-moon in
his uplifted hands.

At right, ضرب بالموصل

Within crescent, at right, سنه

Inscriptions at left obliterated.

Rev. Area

[قان]

الاعظم

احمد ايلخان

الم[ع]ظم يد[ل]

عظم[يما]

Margin لا اله الا وحده

الله عليه وسل[م]

IV.—ARGHUN.

SILVER.

60

Baghdád, year 684.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بغداد | سنة اربع | وثمانين | وستماية

Rev.

سنة ثمانين

سنة ثمانين

سنة ثمانين

سنة ثمانين [ر]

ارغون

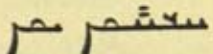
Pl. II. AR '85, Wt. 34.2

61

Tebreez, year 684

ضرب تبريز | سنة اربع | وثمانين | وستماية

Same as (60):

but third line of rev. area,  instead of

سنة ثمانين

Pl. II. AR '85, Wt. 36.3

62

Sheeraz, year 684

ضرب شيراز | سنة اربع | وثمانين | وستماية

Same as (61).

AR '85, Wt. 37.3

63

Márideen, year 684

ضرب بهار | دین سنة ار | مع وثمانین | وستمائة

Same as (61).

Bl. 9, Wt. 40.0

64

Same as (63):

ضرب مارد | [ین سنة ار] |

Bl. 85, Wt. 3.5

65

Same as (64).

Varied.

Bl. 8, Wt. 34.7

66

Tebreez, year 685

ضرب تبریز | سنة خمس | وثمانین | وستمائة

Same as (61).

Bl. 8, Wt. 33.8

97

Baghdád, year 685

ضرب بغداد | سنة خمس | وثمانین | وستمائة

Same as (60).

Bl. 86, Wt. 35.8

68

Márideen, year 685

ضرب بهار دین | سنة خمس | وثمانین | وستمائة

Same as (61).

Bl. 85, Wt. 37.2

69

Same as (68).

Varied.

Bl. 86, Wt. 37.0

70

Môqil, year 685

ضرب موصل | سنة خمس | وثمنا [نين] | وستمانه

Same as (61).

BL 8, Wt. 38.3

71

Mint obliterated, year 685

ضرب | سنة خمس | وثمانين | وستمانه

Same as (60).

BL 8, Wt. 37.3

72

Arrajân (?), year 686

ضرب ارجان (!) | سنة ست | وثمانين | وستمانه

Same as (61):

but the obv. marginal inscr. runs in a retrograde order through
the four segments.

Damghah on rev., 3-E

(Pierced.)

BL 9, Wt. 36.9

73

Baghdâd, year [6]86

..... | سنة ست | وثمانين | | ضرب بغداد

Same as (60).

BL 8, Wt. 36.2

74

Môqil, year 686

..... | موصل | سنة ست | وثمانين | و.....

Same as (61).

BL 8, Wt. 36.0

75

Tebreez, year 689.

Obv.

ضرب تبریز
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
ﷺ

Rev.

سپهر
سپهر
سپهر
سپهر
تبریز

Beneath, Peacock, preceded by star, and surmounted by
Rising Sun.

Pl. II. B. 86, Wt. 37.1

76

Káshán, year 68x

Same as (75):

but سنة | ضرب كاشان (beneath rev. in place of
تبریز); two stars in front of peacock.

(سپهر legible.)

B. 8, Wt. 40.0

77

Káshán, year 689

ضرب كاشان | . . . تسعة | وثمانين | و

Same as (61).

(Pierced.)

B. 8, Wt. 37.4

78

Mint obliterated, year 689

. | سنة تسعة | وثمانين | وستماية

Same as (61).

BL 9, WL 378

79

Mint obliterated, year 689

. | سنة تسع | وثمانين | وستماية

Same as (61).

BL 85, WL 365

80

Márideen, year [6]91 *

. | ضرب بهارد | ين . . . | احد (sic) وتسعين |

Same as (61).

BL 85, WL 368

81

El-Jezeereh, year 6[9]1.

Obv.

ضرب بالجزيرة
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله
 سنة
 []
 هـ
 (sic)

Rev., as on (61).

BL 9, WL 367

* This date (and that of the coin next following) carries the reign of Arghun one year beyond the limit assigned to it by the historians: but the coins may possibly be merely further instances of the changing of dates without altering the names, to which reference was made in the note to no. 19, p. 11.

COPPER.

82

Baghdád, year 683.

Obv.

In centre, Dragon (?)

Around, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه

Rev. Area

سنة ثمان
 مائة
 وخمسة
 مائة
 وثمانين

Margin ضرب هذا الفلّس ببغداد سنة ثلث وثمانين وستمئة

E 9

83

Baghdád, year 688.

Obv. Area, within ornamented circle,

الله
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله

Margin ضرب هذا الفلّس ببغداد سنة ثمان وثمانين وستمئة

Rev. as on (60).

E 95

Mint obliterated, year 689.

Obv. Figure seated cross-legged, holding crescent-moon in his
uplifted hands.

Outside moon, at right, inscription effaced.

at left, ثمانين وستمائة

Inside moon, at right, سنة

at left, تسعة

Rev. Area

قائ

الاعظم

ارغون ايلخان

المعظم يدل

عظيما

لا اله [الا الله] وحده لا شريك له محمد رسول الله

الله صلى الله عليه

Pl. II. 85 35

V.—GAIKHATU.*

SILVER.

85

Tebreez, year 6[9]1.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

... تبریز | سنة احدى | و | و ستامة

Rev.

يحيى
سلطان
سلطنة فارس
(sic) صلي الله عليه وسلم
ارنچين تورجى

Pl. II. AR '85, Wt. 37.7

86

Similar.

(Pierced.)

AR '85, Wt. 30.8

87

Tebreez, year 693.

Similar:

but ثلث وتسعين . . . legible.

AR '8, Wt. 37.9

* On the peculiar designation (Arinchin Turji) adopted by Gaikhatu for official purposes, and given on the three coins following, in Mongol and Arabic, see De Sauley in *Journal Asiatique*. iii. 13, p. 124 ff.

VI.—BAIDU.

SILVER.

88

Tebreez, year 6[9]4.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب تبريز | سنة اربع | | وثمانية

Rev.

يشتينو
ببـ
ونفو حـ
[صـ] [فـ] [صـ]
بايدو

Pl. II. A. 2, Wt. 38.7

COPPER.

88a

Mint and date obliterated.

Same as (88):

but obv. margin هذا الغلس المـ

Æ 95

VII.—GHÁZÁN MAHMOOD.

G O L D.

89

Sheeráz, year 698.

Obv. Area, within ornamented pentagon,

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin,* in segments between pentagon and outer circle,

وسلم | سنة | ثمان | وتعين | وستمان

Rev.

صبر خير
صبر خير
غازان محمود
غازان محمود
صبر خير
صبر خير

Pl. III. N° 105, W. 133-8

90

Kermán (?), year 698.

Same as (89):

but on obv. ضرب كرمán (?), instead of ضرب شیراز

(Much clipped.)

N° 8, W. 133-8

* In future, in referring to the margin, وسلم in the first compartment will be regarded as part of the area, and will not be repeated.

91

Sheeráz, year 700.

Obv. Area as on (89): but ضرب شیراز beneath last line,
instead of between second and third.

Margin (as 89) سنة | سبعمة | فى | شهر |

Rev. as on (89):

but at right, سنة سبعمة ; at left, فى شهر

PL. III. N° 115, Wt. 138.1

92

Baghdád, year 701.

Obv. Area as on (89): but no mint.

Margin (as 89) سنة | واحد | وسبعمة |

Rev. as on (89); but no side inscriptions (except the Thibetan
letters), and between third and fourth lines, ضرب بغداد

N° 86, Wt. 63.3

93

Kemnazár, year 703.

Obv. Area as on (89): but ثلاثة وسبعمة in place of ضرب شیراز

No margin.

Rev. as on (89): but above, ضرب كمنازار; and no side
inscriptions (except Thibetan).

N° 9, Wt. 70.5

94

Tebreez, year obliterated.

Obv. Area as on (89): but تبریز instead of شیراز

Margin illegible.

Rev. as on (89): but no side inscriptions (except Thibetan)

N° 2, Wt. 66.2

SILVER.

95

Mint obliterated, year [6]96.

Obv. Area, within ornamented pentagon,

الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments between pentagon and outer circle,

وسلم | ... | ست | تسعين |

Rev

ضرب في
 رمضان
 غازان محمد
 بن
 طغرل
 بن
 طغرل

(Twice-pierced.)

At 9, Wt. 31.0

96

Baghdád, year 697.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب بغداد

Date in obv. margin, سنة سبع و تسعين | وستة

At right side of rev. سنة سبع

At left " " وتسعين وستة

Pl. III. At 9, Wt. 57.7

97

Bárán, year [69]8.

Mint * in obv. area, ضرب باران

Date in obv. margin, | | ثمان | سنة

R '85, Wt. 32.3

98

Tebreez, year [6]9!

Mint in obv. area, ضرب تبریز

Date in obv. margin, | تسعة | تسعين | . . .

R '8, Wt. 28.2

99

Same as (98).

(Pierced.)

R '8, Wt. 28.0

100

Sinjár, year 69x.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب سنجار

Date in obv. margin, سنة | | تسعين | وستائة

R '85, Wt. 31.5

101

Mósil, year 69x.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب موصل

Date in obv. margin, سنة | | وتسعين | وستائة

Pl. III. R '85, Wt. 32.3

102

Half dirhem.

Arzenján? year 69x.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب ارزنجان (؟)

Date in obv. margin, سنة [و] تسعين | | . . .

R '85, Wt. 16.1

* Nos. 96—119 are all similar to 95; and it is therefore only necessary to mention the mint in obv. area and date in obv. margin; and, when they occur, the side inscriptions on reverse.

103

Tebreez, year 700.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب تبریز

Date in obv. margin, مائة | سبعة | . . . | . . .

(Pierced.)

R 108, Wt. 32.5

104

Sheeráz, year 700, *Moḥarram*.

Mint in obv. area, at bottom, ضرب شیراز

Date in obv. margin, محرم | سنة | سبعائة | . .

Trefoil ornaments separating words of margin.

At right side of rev., فی محرم

At left " " سنة سبعائة

(Pierced)

R 111, Wt. 65.1

105

Hamadhán, year 700, *Moḥarram*.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب همذان

Date in obv. margin, مائة | سبع | فی محرم | بهمن |

R 105, Wt. 33.5

106

Armeeniyeh, year 700.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب ارمنية

Date in obv. margin, مائة | سبعة | سنة | فی

At right side of rev., فی سنة

At left " " سبع مائة

R 106, Wt. 63.2

107

Mint obscure, year 700.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب جادر

Date in obv. margin, سنة | سبع | مائة ..

(Pierced.)

MS. B, W. L. 30.0

108

Mint obliterated, year 700.

No mint in obv. area; and صلى عليه omitted.

Date in obv. margin, سنة | سبع | مائة | ..

(Pierced.)

MS. B, W. L. 32.2

109

Baghdád, year 701.

Mint, not in obv. area, but in rev., under the Arabic line, in

small letters, ضرب بغداد

Date in obv. margin, سنة | احدى | وسبعين ..

At right side of rev., inscription effaced;

At left " " وسبعين

MS. B, W. L. 32.7

110

Tifloes, year 701.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب تفليس

Date in obv. margin, سنة | احدى | سبع | مائة

MS. B, W. L. 32.3

111

Káshán, year 701.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب كاشان

Date in obv. margin, سنة | احدى | وسبعين | ..

At right side of rev., سنة احدى

At left " " .. سبعين

(Pierced.)

MS. B, W. L. 32.7

112

Hamadhán, year [7]01.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب همذان

Date in obv. margin, سنة | حد | ي و | ... | ...

Al 85, Wt. 33.2

113

Káshán, year 702.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب كاشان

Date in obv. margin, سنة | اثني | سبعة

At right side of rev., سنة اثني

At left " " سبعة

Al 9, Wt. 57.6

114

Baghdád, year 702.

Mint not in obv. area, but beneath Arabic line on rev.,

ضرب بغداد

Date in obv. margin, سنة | اثني و | سبعة

At right side of rev., سنة اثني

At left " " وسبعة

(Pierced.)

Al 105, Wt. 63.5

115

Barda', year obliterated.

Mint in obv. area, (sic) ضرب بردع

Date in obv. margin obliterated.

Al 85, Wt. 33.5

116

Jezeereh, year obliterated.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب جزيرة

Date in obv. margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

Al 14, Wt. 25.7

117

Es-Sultāneeyah, no year.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب السلطنة, double-struck.

(Pierced.)

R 9, Wt. 21.4

118

Lu-luḥ, no year.

Mint in obv. area, ضرب لولو.

(Barbarous work).

(Pierced.)

R 95, Wt. 34.0

119

No mint or date.

(Barbarous work.)

R 9, Wt. 22.3

120

Mint and date obliterated.

Star in place of mint on obv. area.

Obv. margin | | | سنة | فى

Rev.

سلطان الاعظم غازان
سلطان محمود
خلد الله سلطانه

.

(Barbarous work.)

R 9, Wt. 31.9

COPPER.

121

Sheeráz, year 698.

Obv. Area, within double square,

عدلية

شیراز

Margin, in segments between square and surrounding
ornamented circle, سنة | ثمان | وتسعين |

Rev. as on (95): but no Thibetan letters.

Pl. III. A: 85

121 a

Same mint, year 700.

Same as (121):

but obv. margin (as 121): فی | شهر | سنة | سبعماية |

A: 9

122

Arzenján, no year.

Obv.

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

ضرب ارزنجان

Rev.

المولانا

غازان خان

محمود ضرب ارزنجان

Pl. III. A: 75

123

Arz-er-room (?), date obscure.

Obv. ضرب ارز الروم (؟)
لا اله الا الله
محمـد
[ر]سول الله

Rev. area, within square,

الله
غـازان
قان محمود

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, obscure.

Æ 75

124

Mint and date obliterated.

Precisely similar to the ordinary
silver type (95); very obscure, and re-struck.

Æ 75

125

No mint or date.

Obv. .. الله الا الله
Ornament
..... رسول الله

Rev. In centre, Sun.

Around, محمود خلد الله ملك

Re-struck on both sides.

Æ 76

VIII.—ULJAITU.

GOLD.

126

El-Baṣrah, year 705 (?)

Olv. Area, within double circle,

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Beneath, ornament.

* اللهم صلى على محمد وعلى الحسن والحسين [و]
على محمد وجعفر وموسى وعلى محمد وعلى الحسن
ومحمد

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب فى
ايام دولة المولى
السلطان الاعظم مالك رقاب
الامر اولجايتو سلطان غياث
الدنيا والدين خدابنده محمد
خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

محمد بن طاهر | لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد | ضرب
البصرة سنة | خمس (?) وسبعمة

Pl. III. N° 105, Wt. 135.4

* On many subsequent coins this inscription appears imperfectly or incorrectly inscribed, but these, like other imperfections on the coins of the Mongols, are not noted in the descriptions.

127

ضرب سلطانية | سنة تسع وسبعمة 709 Sultāneeyeh, year

Same as (126).

(Pierced.)

N 1'1, Wt. 133'2

128

Mint obliterated, year 714.

Obv. Area, within ornamented sixfoil,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Margin as on (126): but double-struck.

Rev. Area, within ornamented sevenfoil,

ضرب
في دولة المولى السلطان
الاعظم مالك رقاب
الامر غياث الدنيا والدين
اولجايتو سلطان محمد
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between sevenfoil and outer circle,

ضرب | | شهر | سنة | اربع | عشرة | سبعمة

(Pierced.)

Pl. III. N 9, Wt. 64'3

SILVER.

129

Wásit, year 704.

Obv. Area, within ornamented cinquefoil,

الله
لا اله الا
محمد رسول الله

Margin (inner), in segments between cinquefoil and circumscribed circle,

ابو بكر الصديق | وعمر الفاروق | وعثمان ذو النورين | وعلى ابو
السطين | عليهم السلام جميعين

(outer), between two circles,

محمد رسول الله والذين معه اشدا على الكفار رحما بينهم تراهم
ركعا سجدا يبتغون فضلا من الله ورضوانا سيماهم في وجوههم
من [ا]ل السجود

(Kur. xlviii. 29.)

Rev. Area, within double square,

السلطان الاعظم
غياث الدنيا والدين
خداينده محمد
خلد الله ملكه

Margin (inner), in spaces between square and circumscribed circle,

الحمد لله رب العالمين | ضرب واسط | سنة ٤ وسبعمة | ١٥١

(outer), between two circles,

وعد الله الذين امنو (sic) منكرو وعملو (sic) الصالحات ليستخلفنهم
في الارض كما استخلف الذين من قبلهم وليمكنن لهم دينهم
الذي ارتضى لهم وليبدلنهم من بعد خوفهم امنا

(Kur. xxiv. 54.)

130

Sámsoon, year 704.

Same as (129):

but no outer margins.

Between second and third lines of obv. area, ضرب سامسون ;

الله omitted in second line, and صلى and عليه transposed.

Obv. margin, in segments, * وسلم | ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. margin, in segments, ornament | فى سنة | اربعة | و[س]همة

(Pierced.)

R 9, Wt. 31.0

131

Irbil, year 704(?)

Same as (130):

but no outer margins.

Between second and third lines of obv. area, ضرب اربل

Obv. margin, in segments, ابو بكر | وعمر | وعثمان | وعلى

Rev. margin, in segments, الحمد لله | فى سنة ... | وسبعماية

. |

(Pierced.)

R 10, Wt. 63.7

132

Mint obscure, year obliterated.

Same as (130):

but no outer margins.

Between second and third lines of obv. area, ضرب حطير

Obv. margin, in segments, ابو بكر | وعمر | وعثمان | وعلى

Rev. margin, in segments, [به]سم الله الرحمن الرحيم

| ضرب الدر .. | |

R 8, Wt. 33.0

* وسلم will not be repeated in each subsequent description.

133

Máridee[n]? year 709.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Beneath, ornament.

Margin اللهم صلى على محمد وعلى الحسن والحسين
وعلى محمد وجعفر وموسى وعلى محمد وعلى الحسن
ومحمد

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب فى
ايام دولة المولى
السلطان الاعظم مالك رقاب
الامر اولجايتو سلطان غياث
الدنيا والدين خداينده محمد
خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,*

(1) خلد الله محمد اولجايتو سلطان غياث
(2) لله [الا] مر من قبل ومن بعد
(3) ضرب ماردى (sic) فى | (4) سنة تسع وسبعمة

Al. 8, Wt. 32.6

* The four spaces I number in the following order: 1=right top space (or heraldically sinister chief); 2=left top space (dexter chief); 3=right bottom space (sinister base); 4=left bottom space (dexter base); and these four spaces will henceforward be referred to as 1, 2, 3, 4, respectively. In the description of the following coins of Uljaitu, the mint and date, which are put in the first line of the description, always occur in spaces 3 and 4, unless otherwise stated: the division of the inscription between the two spaces is indicated by a line.

134

Similar to (133)

(Pierced.)

R 9, Wt. 32.5

135

El-Mósil, year 710 سنة عشر وسبعمة ضرب بالموصل

Same as (133).

R 11, Wt. 65.3

136

Sheeráz, year 710 سنة عشرة وسبعمة ضرب شیراز

Same as (133).

(Obv. margin ends ومحمد الحجة)

(Pierced and ringed.)

R 11, Wt. 69.3

137

Sámsoor, year [7]10 سنة عشر ضرب سامسون*

Same as (133).

R 96, Wt. 34.2

138

Similar to (137):

but rev. margin differently arranged: in space 1, traces of

ضرب سامسون 4, سنة عشر سبعمة 3, obliterated, 2, لله الامر الخ

R 9, Wt. 31.7

* On this coin the inscription in spaces 3 and 4 is inverted: that is to say, whereas on no. 133 and its like the mint and date inscription is written so that the tops of the letters are inwards, towards the centre of the coin, on no. 137 the tops of the letters are outwards, towards the circumference.

139

Half-dirhem.

Tebreez, year 710.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله

على ولي الله

على الحسن الحسين على محمد جعفر موسى على
محمد على الحسن محمد

Rev. Area, within double quatrefoil,

السلطان

الاعظم غياث الدنيا

والدين اولجايتو سلطان

خلد الله

ملكه

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

(1) محمد قو | (2) بهمن قو | (3) ضرب تبريز | (4) سنة عشرة

سبع ...

AR 65, Wt. 16.3

140

Medeenet Tebreez, year 711.

ضرب مدينة تبريز سنة | احد عشر وسبعمة

Same as (133).

(Pierced.)

AR 105, Wt. 65.7

141

ضرب الحلة سنة | احد عشر وسبعمة El-Hilleh, year 711

Same as (133):

but أيام omitted on rev. area.

(Pierced.)

Pl. III. AR 10, Wt. 64.3

142

Same as (141):

but **الكریم** instead of **العظیم**
and obv. margin ends **وهجد الحجة**

R 2, Wt. 62.6

143

Medeenet Káshán, year 711

ضرب مدينة كاشان | سنة احدى عشر وسبعة

Same as (133):

but beneath obv. area, **كاشان** (?) instead of ornament.

R 106, Wt. 66.1

144

Mint obliterated, year 711 **سنة احد عشر | سبعة**

Same as (133).

(Inscr. in spaces 1 and 2 on rev. obliterated.)

R 9, Wt. 32.5

145

Mint obliterated, year [71]1 **احدى |**

Same as (133).

(Inscriptions imperfectly engraved.)

(Pierced.)

R 9, Wt. 32.0

146

Kará-Gháj, year 711.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
ضرب قراغاج
... الامار



Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

67049

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السلطان الاعظم [م]

غياث الدنيا والدين

خدا بنده محمد

خلد الله ملكه [ه]

Margin (as obv.) | | واحد عشر | وسبعمة ornament.

Æ 85, Wt. 19.6

147

Dámighán, year 714.

Obv. Area, within double sixfoil,

الله

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله

على ولي الله

Beneath, ornament.

Margin as on (126).

Rev. Area, within double sevenfoil,

ضرب

في دولة المولى السلطان

الاعظم مالك رقاب

الامر غياث الدنيا والدين

اولجايتو سلطان محمد

خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in segments between sevenfoil and outer circle;

ضرب | في بلد | دامغان | سنة | اربع | عشر و | سبعمة

PL. III. Æ 10, Wt. 10.5

148

— boor, year 714 | ... | سنة | اربعة | عشر | سبعة

Same as (147).

Arabesque ornament over اله

In obv. margin, under جعفر, عم

R 12, Wt. 182.0

149

Mint obliterated, year 714

ضر[ب] | | سنة | اربعة | عشرو | سبعة

Same as (147).

Arabesque ornament over اله

R 9, Wt. 59.1

150

Mint obliterated, year 714 (sic) | ... | اربع | عشر | ...

| سبعة

Same as (147):

but الامر divided:—الا at end of third and مر at beginning of
fourth line of rev.

R 10, Wt. 59.7

151

Mint obliterated, year 714 (= اربع) | سنة | ... | | ...

| عشر | سبعة ..

Same as (147):

but ornament over اله, and

Rev. Area (as 147) ضرب في

دولة المولى السلطان الا

عظم مالك رقاب الا

مرغياث الدنيا والدين

اولجايتو سلطان محمد

خلد الله ملكه

R 9, Wt. 30.0

152

Medeenet Sâmsoon, year 71x.

ضرب | مدينة | سامسو (sic) | [سنة] | ... | [ع] | شر | سبعة

Same as (147):

but ornament over اله

Rev. Area (as 147)

ضرب في

ایام المولى

السلطان الاعظم غياث

الدنيا والدين اولجايتو

سلطان خداينده محمد

خلد الله ملكه

AB 8, Wt. 31.0

153

ضرب | تغليس | سنة | | عشر | ... | مائة | 71x | Tifles, year

Same as (147).

Arabesque ornament over اله.

AB 8, Wt. 29.8

154

Mint and date obliterated.

Same as (147):

but trefoil over اله; في in top line of rev. area.

AB 8, Wt. 23.7

155

ضرب دامغ ... | | Dámighán, year obliterated

Same as (133):

but last two lines of rev. area, خلد ملكه
بدامغان

AB 10, Wt. 65.5

156

Sámsoon, year 7xx.

Same as (133):

but rev. margin, space 1 ضرب سامسون; 2 usual Mongol inscription, reversed and blundered; 3 obliterated; 4 سبعة

Æ 85, Wt. 31.2

COPPER.

157

Mint obliterated, year [71]2.

Obv. Area, within cable border,

o

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

[الله] صلى على محمد وعلى الحسن والحسين
[و]على ومحمد

Rev. Area, within cable border in form of quatrefoil,

السلطان
الإعظم
اولجايتو سلطان
خداينده محمد خلد ملكه

Beneath, Lion passant to left.

Margin سنة اثنا

Æ 1.1

158

Baghdád, year 712.

Obv. Area

ضرب بغداد
سنة اثني عشر
وسبعمائة

Margin لا اله الا الله محمد [رسول الله] على ولي الله

Rev. Area

Lion passant to left;
above, Sun.

Margin [السلطان الا عظم] [1] ولجايتو سلطان خلد الله ملكه

Pl. III. Æ 96

159

Same as (158).

Æ 95

160

El-Hilleh, year [7]12.

Same as (158):

but obv. area

ضرب
الحلة سنة
اثني عشرة
و

Lion to *right*, instead of left.

Æ 10

161

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area

Lion passant to right;

above and beneath, ornaments or doubtful letters.

Margin السلطان

Æ 95

162

Sultāneeyeh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | | | ضرب سلطانية

Rev.

اولجايتو سلطان
محمد خلد الله ملكه

Beneath, Lion passant to left ; above, setting Sun.

Æ 9

163

Mint obliterated, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within square, Sun radiate.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السلطان
الاعظم خدا
بنده محمد

Margin (as obv.) وسبعمة | | |

PL. III. Æ 8

164

Mint obliterated, year [7]1x.

Same as (163):

but rev. margin و عشر | |

Æ 9

165

Sultāneeyeh, year 712.

Obv. Area, within square, عدلية

سلطانية

Between square and circumscribed circle, four doubtful words.

Margin, outside circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول

ولي الله

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

سلطان الاعظم

مالك رقاب الامر

خداينده محمد

خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,

ضرب | سلطانية | سنة | | عشر | سبعة

Æ 9

166

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within ornamented circle,

الله

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله

على ولي الله

Margin, divided by annulets, على حسن حسين | على محمد

جعفر | محمد | على حسن محمد

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب
فی دولة
السلطان الاعظم غياث
الدنيا والدين اولجايتو
سلطان محمد خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in segments between quatrefoil and outer circle,

1, 2 as (126): 3, 4 illegible.

Æ 10

167

Sáweh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

ساوة
ضرب

Margin (inner) لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله

(outer) traces of names of Imáms.

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

فی
ضرب دولة
السلطان الا [ظير]
اولجايتو سلطان
محمد

Margin obliterated.

Æ 95

168

Arzenjân, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

ضرب

ارزنجان

Margin | | سنة | فی

Rev. Area, within square,

اولجايتو

سلطان

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ملکه | . . . | |

(Pierced.)

Æ 95

169

Mint obliterated, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within cinquefoil,

الله

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان

الاعظم

خداينده

محمد

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

| ضرب | | | وسبعة

Æ 96

170

Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 على ولي الله

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
 اولجايتو محمد
 خلد الله ملكه
 عدلية شيراز

Margin obliterated.

Æ 1 G5

IX.—ABOO-SA'EED.

GOLD.

LOOPED-SQUARE TYPE.*

171

Mint obliterated, year 719.

Obv., In centre,

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Around,† فيكلمكم الله وهو السميع العليم

(Kur. II. 131.)

Beneath,

ابو بكر

عمر عثمان علي

Rev. Area, within looped square,

ضرب

في ايام دولة السلطان

الاعظم ابو سعيد ع

خلد الله ملكه

من

النصر

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

ضر | في | سنة | تسع | عشر | سبع | مائة

(Pierced.)

N° 85, Wt. 47.3

* A regular order may be discovered in the modes of inclosing the inscriptions on Aboo-Sa'eed's coins, and the approximate date of a coin may thus be safely determined by its borders. After beginning with a *hexagon* type (no. 175, A.H. 717), Aboo Sa'eed adopted the *looped-square* on rev., which lasted from 717 to 722 (nos. 171, 176—196); during the year 722 the rev. was inclosed in a *pentagon* (nos. 197—208); but in 723 we find the *plain-square* type introduced, and lasting till 728 (or possibly 731, nos. 209—214). About this time, several other types were employed—the *lozenge*, *circle*, *octagon*, *hexagon*, and *two-octagon* types, carrying the series on to 733, when a *biligual* type with a square Koofee inscr. on the obv. was introduced, which lasted till the end of the reign A.H. 737 (nos. 235—249), with the exception of an *octagon* type in 734 (no. 174).

† This inscription is arranged round the central formula in a very remarkable manner. See Plate IV. no. 177.

PLAIN-SQUARE TYPE.

172.

Yezd, year 723.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب
السلطان ابو سعيد
بهادر خان خلد ملكه
بمزد

Margin في سنة ثلاثة وعشرين وسبعماية

PL. IV. N° 2, Wl. 1343

SQUARE-KOOFEE BILINGUAL TYPE.

178

Eriwán, year 33 Ilkháneeeyeh (= A.H. 732).

Obv.

محمد
لا اله الا الله
عثمان

(In Naskhee,

محمد
صلى الله عليه وسلم
لا اله الا الله

Rev.

ضرب فی
السلطان العالم العادل
ضرب
اروان
بہادر خان خلد ملکہ
تبریز
(Pierced.)

N 10, Wt. 123.3

EIGHTFOIL TYPE.

174

Tebreez, year 734.

Obv., within eightfoil,

محمد
لا اللہ الا
محمد
رسول اللہ
عثمان

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
ابو سعید بہادر خان
خلد اللہ ملکہ
تبریز

Margin, in spaces between octagon and outer circle,

ضرب | تبریز | سنة | اربع | وثلا | ثین | و | سبع | مائة

N 85, Wt. 131.8

SILVER.

HEXAGON TYPE.

175

Jurján, year 717.

Obv. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

الله
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
وسلم

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,

تبارك | الذى | بيده | الملك | وهو | على | كل شئ | قديم
(Kur. lxvii. 1.)

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ضرب فى
دولة المولى السلطان
الاعظم ابو سعيد
خلد الله ملكه

Beneath, arabesqu.

ضرب | جرجان | فى شهور | سنة سبع | عشر و
سبعمة |

Pl. IV. AB 1'15, Wt. 179.2

LOOPED-SQUARE TYPE.

176

Arzenján, year 717.

ضرب | ارزنجان | فى | سنة | سبع | عشر | وسبع | مائة

Same as (171).

R 10, Wt. 56.5

K

177

Jájern, year 719.

ضرب | جا | جرر | سنة | تسع | عشر | سبعة | مائة

Same as (171).

(Pierced.)

Pl. IV. B 126, Wt. 165.1

178

Sultáneeyeh, year 719.

ضرب | سلطانية | فى | سنة | تسع | عشر | وسبع | مائة

Same as (171).

B 96, Wt. 53.4

179

Medeenet Kermán, year 719.

ضرب | مدينة | كرمان | سنة | تسع | عشر | سبع |

Same as (171).

(Pierced.)

B 10, Wt. 165.0

180

Kázeroom, year [7]19.

ضرب | كازرو (sic) | فى | سنة | تسع | عشر | | مائة

Same as (171).

B 11, Wt. 163.1

181

Arzenján, year 712.

ضرب | ارزنجان | فى | سنة | | عشر | وسبع | مائة

Same as (171): but ارزنجان instead of النصر من

(Pierced and ringed.)

B 10, Wt. 54.0

182

Seewās, year 720.

ضرب | سيواس (؟) | في | سنة | عشرين | و | سبع | مائة

Same as (171):

but النصر من instead of سيوا
س

R 10, Wt. 54.3

183

Mint obliterated, year 720.

... | ... | في | سنة | عشر | ين | سبع | مائة

Same as (171).

R 10, Wt. 54.4

184

Arzenjān, year 720.

ضرب | ارزنجان | في | سنة | عشر | ين | وسبع | مائة

Same as (171).

(Pierced.)

R 9, Wt. 46.7

185

Tebreez, year 721 في | سنة | احد | عشر | ين | و | سبع | مائة

Same as (171):

but on obv. area first الله transposed from second line to top;
and on rev., between lines of inscr. ضرب | تبريز

R 9, Wt. 54.9

186

Tebreez, year 722 في | سنة | اثني | عشر | ين | و | سبع | مائة

Same as (185).

R 85, Wt. 55.0

187

Medeenet Tebreez, year 722.

ضرب | مدينة | تبريز | | .. | وسبع | مائة

Same as (171).

(Twice-pierced.)

R 9, Wt. 54.3

188

Rayy, year 7xx مائة سبع | | | ... | فى | رى | ضرب

Same as (171).

(Pierced.)

R '95, Wt. 53.3

189

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (171)

R '95, Wt. 56.2

190

Mint obliterated, year 7xx.

ضرب | ... | ... | ... | ... | سبعة | مائة

Same as (171).

(Words, &c., round rev. area الله | * | نو = ضرب = نعم)

R '95, Wt. 25.0

191—195

Mints and dates obliterated.

Similar to (171) :

but no words round rev. areas,

and الله omitted in second line of obv. on (193).

(Barbarous work.)

R 1.0, Wt. 26.5

1.0, Wt. 24.5

1.0, Wt. 25.0

9, Wt. 28.3

95, Wt. 25.3

196

Mint and date obscure.

Similar to (171) :

but inscriptions of rev. imperfect, and arabesque ornaments in place of words round rev. area.

R '95, Wt. 26.5

PENTAGON TYPE.

197

Arzenján, year 722.

Obv.

ضرب
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 ارزنجان
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Ornaments on either side of ضرب and of ارزنجان

Rev. Area, within ornamented pentagon,

في ايا
 ضرب
 م دولة السلطان الاعظم
 ابو سعيد بهادر خان
 خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between pentagon and outer circle,

سنة | اثني | عشوين | وسبع | مائة

R. 9, Wt. 55.1

198

Sultáneeyeh, year 722.

Same as (197):

نية
 but mint سلطا

Pl. IV. R. 95, Wt. 54.0

199

Same as (198):

نية
 but سلطانية instead of سلطا

R. 8, Wt. 51.7

200

Sáweh, year 722.

Same as (197):

but mint ساوه

R. 85, Wl. 550

201

Shooster,* year 722.

Same as (197):

but mint شوستر

R. 85, Wl. 541

202

Sheeráz, year 722.

Same as (197):

but mint شیراز; and *ایام* of *یا* transferred to second line to join *مر*.

R. 9, Wl. 537

203

Káshán, year 72[2?]

Same as (197):

but mint كاشان; and unit of date pierced.

R. 86, Wl. 535

204

Mógil (*sic*), year 722.

Same as (197):

but mint (*sic*) موصل

R. 85, Wl. 482

* The Marásid spells this name شستر; but there is not the least doubt about the reading here being شوستر, and this appears to be the Persian form (BARRIER DE METNARD, *Dict. Géogr. de la Perse*, p. 136).

205

Tebreez, year 722.

Same as (197):

but mint **تبريز** on obv., and **ضرب تبريز** beneath rev. area.

Bl. 26, Wt. 48.5

206

Arzen, year obscure.

Similar to (197):

but mint **ارزن**

Inscription barbarous.

(Pierced.)

Bl. 2, Wt. 42.5

207

Tókát, year 722.

Similar to (197):

but mint **توقات**; and **Y** before **ابو ساعد**

(Pentagon more ornamented than usual.)

Bl. 10, Wt. 54.3

208

Mint and date obscure.

Similar to (197).

(Barbarous work.)

Bl. 2, Wt. 24.3

209

Wásit, year [7]2x.

Similar to (197):

but pentagon varied; mint **واسط**; and only **سنة** and **عش** . . .

legible in margin.

Bl. 2, Wt. 49.8

PLAIN-SQUARE TYPE.

210

Tebreez, year 723.

Same as (172):

but mint تبریز; and ثلاثة * instead of ثلاثة

Pl. IV. R. 9, Wt. 64.5

211

Yezd, † year 723.

Same as (172):

but يزد pointed thus; and ثلاثة

R. 35, Wt. 53.0

212

Baṣrah, year 724.

Same as (172):

but mint بصرة (sic); and unit of date أربعة

R. 9, Wt. 53.5

213

Baghdād, year 725.

Same as (172):

but mint بغداد; and unit of date خمس

R. 85, Wt. 55.2

214

Tebreez, year 725.

Same as (172):

but mint تبریز; and unit of date خمسة

R. 85, Wt. 53.2

* The ي of ثلاثة written very curiously: ياتتد—: compare يات on no. 172.

† It is often very difficult to distinguish between the names يزد and تبریز on these coins; both consist of two curves, but the second curve (the د) of يزد is more angular than the second curve (the ر) of تبریز.

215

Mint obscure, year 728.

But obscure mint *between* (instead of beneath) lines of rev. ;

and unit of date ثمانية

(Pierced.)

R 95, Wt. 53.0

216

Arz-er-room (?), year [7]3x (?).

Obv. same as (172).

Rev. Area (as 172)

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
ابو سعيد بهادر خان
اوزروم (?)

Margin (as 172) وثلاثين (?) و

R 96, Wt. 42.0

LOZENGE TYPE.

217

Mint uncertain, year 725.

Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
(الله omitted)

Margin, in spaces between lozenge and outer circle,

ابو بكر | ع | جر | عثم | ن | ع | لمي

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان ابو سعيد
قطونية (?)
خلد الله ملكه

Margin سنة خمس | وعشرين | وسبعماية ornament

R 97, Wt. 22.7

CIRCLE TYPE.

218

Half-dirhem.

No mint, year 727.

Obv. Area, within circle, ضرب
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, outside circle, (sic) في سنة سبعة وعشرين وسبعيا

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان بن السلطان
ابو سعيد بهادر خان (?)
خلد الله مله (sic)

Margin, between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمار (sic) | عثمان | على

Pl. IV. Al '8, Wt. 22.5

OCTAGON AND HEXAGON TYPE.

219

Mint obscure, year 728.

Obv. Area, within ornamented octagon,

الله
لا اله الا
الله محمد ﷺ
رسول الله
وسلم

Margin, in spaces between octagon and outer circle,

حبنا الله | تبارك | الذي | بيده | الملك | وهو | على كل
شي قدبير

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

ضرب في
دولة المولى السلطان
الاعظم ابو سعيد
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,

ضرب مدينة | | في شهر | سنة ثمان | وعشرين | سبعة

PL IV. R 13, Wt. 190.0

220

El-Bárán, year [7]26 or 7 (?)

Similar to (219).

but rev. margin | عشر | ... | في سنة | ... | الباران

and beneath rev. area, ضرب

R 1.0, Wt. 56.2

221

Mint obliterated, year [7]2x.

Obv., same as (219): but margin obscure.

Rev. Area

ضرب في
دولة السلطان الاعظم
قائن اعظم ابو ..
سيد خلد الله

Margin | عشرين | | | |

R 2, Wt. 52.3

222

Mint obliterated, year 72x (?).

Similar to (219):

but obv. margin illegible; rev. area inclosed in circle instead of hexagon; and margin (؟) عشرين سبع

R 1.0, Wt. 54.2

TWO-OCTAGONS TYPE.

223

Bárán, year 729.

Obv., within octagon of curves,

محمد
 الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

ضرب
 السلطان الاعظم
 ابو سعيد بهادر خان
 خلد الله ملكه
 باران

Margin, in spaces between octagon and outer circle,

ضرب | في | سنة | تسع | وعشر | ين و | سبع | مائة

(Pierced.)

Bl. '85, Wt. 48.5

224

Baghdád, year 729.

Same as (223):

but mint بغداد

Bl. '85, Wt. 48.0

225

Tebreez, year 729.

Same as (223):

but mint تبریز

Bl. '85, Wt. 49.6

231

Sheeráz, year 731.

Same as (223):

but الله in second line instead of above obv. area; and ornament
 above and beneath (instead of mint) rev. area,
 and margin, ضرب | شیراز | فی | سنة | احدى | ثلثین |
 وسیع | مائة

Æ 9, Wt. 46.5

232

Tebreez, year 732.

Same as (223):

but تبریژ . . . instead of باران,
 and rev. margin ضرب | تبریژ | سنة | اثنین | وثلا | ثین |
 وسیع | مائة

Æ 9, Wt. 50.5

233

Báibirt, year 732.

Same as (223):

but small Naskhee محمد over second line of obv. area;
 Rev. Area ضرب

السلطان ابن السلطان
 ابو سعید بهادر خان
 خلد الله ملكه
 بایبرت

Margin ornament | ضرب | فی | سنة | ثنین | ثلثین | سبع |
 | مائة

Æ 9, Wt. 49.0

234

Sebzewár, year (733).

Same as (223):

but mint سبزوار

and rev. margin ضرب | فی | سنة | ثلاث | ثلا | ثین |
 وسیع | مائة

Æ 1.0, Wt. 145.9

235

Ankooreeyeh, year 7xx.

Same as (233) but without Naskhee محمد :

and mint انكورية

ضرب | في | سنة | ١١ | بد (٩) | وسبع | ما | مة and rev. margin

R 7, Wt. 40.2

236

Same as (235).

R 8, Wt. 24.0

237

Sooreen (ف), year obscure.

Same as (235) :

but mint سورين ؟ and rev. margin obscure.

R 8, Wt. 48.6

SQUARE-KOOFEE BILINGUAL TYPE.

238

Báibirt, year [733].

Same as (173) :

but rev. imperfectly engraved, and mint بايبرت

R 65, Wt. 18.8

239

Baghdád, year 733.

Same as (173) :

but mint بغداد

(Pierced.)

R 55, Wt. 43.2

226

Arzenján, year 729.

Same as (223) :

but mint ارزجان, and rev. marg. divided ين | وسبع

R. '85, Wt. 44.5

227

Sáweh, year 729.

Same as (223) :

but mint ساوه

R. '2, Wt. 48.8

228

Mint illegible, year 72x.

Same as (223) :

mint and unit of date obliterated.

(Pierced.)

R. '7, Wt. 24.0

229

Báibirt, year 731.

Obv.

Same as (223).

Rev. Area (as 223),

السلطان ابن السلطان
 ابو سعيد بهادر خان
 ضرب بهايـبـرت
 خلد الله ملكه

Margin (as 221), * * | ضرب | فى | سنة | احدى | وثلاثين | ,
 . جمع | مائة .

(Pierced.)

R. '8, Wt. 47.2

230

Same as (229) :

but ornament instead of stars.

Pl. IV. R. '8, Wt. 48.0

240

Tebreez, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint تبریز

Pl. IV. R. 8, Wt. 42.7

241

Same as (240):

Varied.

R. 8, Wt. 43.5

242

Half-dirhem.

Same as (240):

but بهادر and العالم omitted.

Varied.

R. 8, Wt. 21.0

243

Sáweb, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint ساوة

R. 8, Wt. 41.5

244

Sultáneeyeh, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint سلطانية

(Pierced.)

R. 75, Wt. 39.8

245

Shooster, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint شوتر

R. 8, Wt. 44.0

246

Hişn Kuffeh, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint حصن كفة

(Pierced.)

R. 75, Wt. 39.0

247

Môgil (*sic*),* year 733.

Same as (173):

but موصل

(Pierced.)

R. 7, Wt. 41.2

248

Same as (247).

R. 8, Wt. 43.2

249

Hamadhân, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint همدان

R. 7, Wt. 34.2

250

Wâsiṭ, year 733.

Same as (173):

but mint واسط

R. 85, Wt. 42.5

251

Uncertain mint, year 733.

Small size.

Same as (242):

but mint مٓ

(Pierced.)

R. 6, Wt. 19.1

* At first sight the mint looks like مومد, and Soret (*Éléments de la num. Musulmane*, p. 131) has taken it so, and affixed a query. But a comparison of the final letter with the dāls of بهادر and خلد shows that it is not a but ل, and that the name is مومل without the definitive ال.

252

Bekbek, year 737.

Same as (173):

but names of four Khaleefehs on obv. shifted, so that **ابوبكر** is
at the bottom, and **عثمان** at the top;

mint **بكبك**, and around (*sic*) **سنة | سبع | مئة | ثلثين | سبع**

(Pierced.)

Pl. 75, Wt. 42.3

TRIANGLE TYPE.

253

Tell Larus (?), year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between lozenge and outer circle,

ابوبكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within ornamented triangle,

السلطان
•
7xx

Margin, in spaces between triangle and outer circle,

ضرب تل لرس | | وسبعماية

(Pierced.)

Pl. IV. Pl. 9, Wt. 40.5

COPPER.

254 *

Tebreez, year 720.

Obv.

محمد
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
[عن] جان

Rev.

ضرب تبريز
سلطان اعظم
ابو سعيد
خلد ملكه
محمد

Æ 1:25

255

Same; but لا اله الا, and الاعظم
(Pierced.)

Æ 1:16

256

(Same as 254):

but rev.

سلطان الاعظم
ابو سعيد خلد
الله ملكه
(Pierced.)

Pl. IV. Æ 1:2

* The inscription made out by a comparison of the three coins nos. 254-6.

257

Mint obliterated, year 725.

Obv.

لا اله الا
محمد رسول الله
[ابو بكر] عمر عثمان على

Rev.

السلطان الاعظم
ابو سعيد بهادر خان
... خمس عشر .. و سبعة

.....

A. 9

258

Hamadhán (f), year [72]5

Obv. Area, within square,

لا [اله الا]
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, between square and outer circle, in reverse order,

..... | عمر | عثمان | ...

Rev.

ضرب هذا . (f)[السلطان الا ...][ابو سعيد خمس و

.....

A. 9

259

Tebreez, year 730.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge,

ابو بكر
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Rev.

ضرب
 : السلطان
 : ابو سعيد
 : خلد ملكه
 تبريز

Æ 8

260

Hamadhán, year 731.

Obv. Area, within hexagon,

الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,

رضى | عنه | ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within hexagon, ضرب

همذان

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,

السلطان ابو سعيد بهادر خان خلد ملكه فى سنة | احدى
 ثلاثين سبعمائة

Æ 9

261

Same.

(Struck over earlier coin.)

Æ 10

262

Hamadhán, year 732.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد رسول الله
 و[سلم]

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

ابو بكر [ر] | ... | عثمان | ...

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

ضرب هــذان
 سنة اثنين وثلاثين و
 سبـ[عم]ـائة

Margin, between hexagon and outer circle,

السلطان الاعظم ابو سعيد

Æ 95

263

Mint obliterated, year 732.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

الله
 لا اله الا
 رسول الله
 محمد

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

..... | | من و | سبعة

Rev. Area, within hexagon, Peacock, to right.

السلطان الا اعظم ابو سعيد خلد
 الله ملكه

Pl. IV. Æ 95

264

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Lion, to left, surmounted by Sun and Star.

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

السلطان الاعظم
ابو سعيد
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle, illegible.

PL. IV. 108

265

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Lion, to left, surmounted by Sun : beneath, Star.

Rev. Area (as 264).

Margin obliterated.

109

266

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Margin, illegible.

Rev.

... السلطان ...
... د خلد الله ملكه

Beneath, Lion, to left, surmounted by half-sun.

110

267

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within ornamented triangle, Peacock, to right.

Margin, illegible.

Rev. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

بو
اسعيد

.....

Æ 9

268

Tifles, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within octagon, formed of two squares,

الله

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله

Margin, blundered.

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضرب

السلطان ابو سعيد

بهادر خان خلد ملنكه

تفليس

Margin, outside circle, ين وسبعماية

Æ 10

269

Mint obliterated, year 723 (?).

Obv.

(S)rr

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

v

Rev.

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
ابو سعيد بهادر
خلد الله ملكه

E 7

270

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
عثن على

Rev.

ضرب
سلطان اعظم
ابو سعيد

E 75

271

Same as (270):

but ابو بكر legible at right of obv., and خلد الله beneath rev.

E 7

272

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within ornamented lozenge, Peacock, to right.

Rev., within square

ابو
سعيد
بهادر خان

E 76

273

Mint obliterated, year 7xx.

Obv., within ornamented quatrefoil,

(5) كذا
 لا اله الا (5)
 الله محمد
 رسول الله
 عثمان (5)

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
 ابو سعيد
 بهادر خان

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle, illegible.

Æ 9

274

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [وعمر] | [عثمان] | وعلى
 (Restruck.)

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

السلطان
 ابو سعيد
 خلد ملكه

Margin, illegible.

Æ 9

275

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces as before, عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within hexagram,

السلطان
ابو سعيد
بهادر خان

Margin, in spaces and interstices, illegible, except ضرب

Æ 10

276

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within small circle,

ابو بكر
عمر عثمان
ن على

Margin لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

السلطان
ابو سعيد بهادر
خان خلد الله

. . . .

Margin, illegible.

(Restruck.)

Æ 11

276a

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within hexagram,

ابو بكر عمر
عثمان على

Margin, in spaces, لا اله الا الله | [محمد] [رسول] | الله
interstices in inner spaces, obscure.

Rev. Area, within ornamented octagon,

السلطان اعظم
ابو سعيد بهادر
خان خلد ملکه

Margin nearly obliterated.

Æ 85

277

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

.....
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
الواحد

Rev. Area, within cinquefoil,

السلطان
الاعظم ابو سعيد
بهادر خان خلد
ملکه

Margin, illegible, except ضرب

(Double-struck ?)

Æ 8

278

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, illegible.

Rev. Area, within circle,

سعيد

ابو

خلد ملكه

Margin illegible.

(Restruck:)

Æ 9

279

Shákán (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

.....

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev.

.....

ابو سعيد بهادر خان
شاكاهان (?)

Æ 75

XII.—MOHAMMAD KHÂN.

SILVER.

280

Mint obscure, year 738.

Obv., within curved border,

محمد
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Rev., within curved and looped border,

في سنة
 السلطان العالم
 محمد خلد الله
 ملكه ودولته
 محمد

Pl. V. Al 75, Wt. 37.5

281

Kebeer-Sheykh (?), year 738.

Same as (280):

but العادل instead of العالم

and rev. margin ضرب كلنرشخ سنة ثمانية ثلثين وسبعماية

Al 75, Wt. 34.9

COPPER.

282

Sheeráz, year 737.

Obv. In centre, Ibez, to left.

Around, ضرب شیراز سنة سبع ثلاثين وسبعماية

Rev.

ن
السلطان
محمد
خالد ملكه

Æ 3

283

Same.

Æ 3

284

Same.

Æ 3

285

Kebeer-Sheykh (?), year 7[3]7.

Obv., within triangle,

ب
ض
ش
خ
ر

In spaces between triangle and outer circle,

سنة سبع | | وسبعماية

Rev., within square,

السلطان
محمد
خالد ملكه

Æ 3

286

Similar.

PL. V. Æ 3

287

Shákán (?), year 737.

Obv.

سنة سبع
ثلاثين وسبعماية
شاكان

Rev., within square,

ن
السلطان
محمد
خلد ملكه

Æ 78

288

Hamadhán, year 738.

Obv., within looped triangle,

ابو بكر
محمد

In spaces, between triangle and outer circle,

لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله | صلى الله عليه

Rev. Area., within circle,

ضرب
همذان
سنة ثمان و
ثلاثين وسبعماية

السلطان اعظم محمد خان خلد الله ملكه ودولته

289

Mint obliterated, year 738.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[ابو بكر] | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within lozenge,

السلطان
محمد خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, in segments between lozenge and outer circle,

..... | سنة ثمان | وثلاثين | وسبعما[ئة]

.E. '85

XIII.—TOGHÁ - TIMUR.

SILVER.

290

Ámul, year [73]8.

Obv., within ornamented border,

محمد
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 [عثمان]

Rev. Area, within ornamented border,

السلطان العالم
 طغا تیمور خان
 خلد الله ملكه

Margin | | ثمان و | فى سنة | امل

. AB 1'0, WL 61'5

291

Same as (290) :

but ثمان و | ثلثین legible.

(Pierced.)

AB 95, WL 74'3

292

Zeydān, year 739.

Obv. Area, within hexagon, *

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,*

ضرب | زيدان | ابو بكر | [عمر] | [عثمان] | على

Rev., within heptagon, السلطان

العادل طغا تيمور خان
خلد ملكه سنة تسع
ثلثين وسبعماية
(Pierced.)

Al 7, Wt. 32.0

293

Keez (?), year 739.

Similar to (292):

but mint كيز (?)

Al 7, Wt. 31.5

294

Kazween, year 739.

Similar to (292):

but mint قزوين, and في inserted before سنة

Pl. V. Al 75, Wt. 32.3

* This margin does not always read in the same direction on the following coins, but the variation is too immaterial to require separate notice in each instance.

295

Káshán, year 739.

Similar to (292):

but mint كاشان, and *سنة* inserted before *فی*

Al. 8, Wt. 32.9

296

Similar to (295):

but كاشان doubtful.

Al. 7, Wt. 31.2

297

Baṣrah (*sic*), year 741.

Obv.

محمد

لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 [عثمان]

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

ضرب
 السلطان الاعظم
 طغا تیمور خلد ملکه
 بصره

Margin, in spaces between hexagon and outer circle,

... | ... | احد | وار | [عین] | وبع ...

(Pierced.)

Al. 7, Wt. 18.9

298

Baghdád, year 741.

Same as (297):

but بغداد beneath rev., and unit of date obliterated.

(Pierced.)

Al. 6, Wt. 21.2

299

Jájern, year 7xx.

Obv. as on (297).

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

ضرب في ايام
السلطان العالم العادل
طغا تيمور خان خلد
ملكه

Margin, in spaces, | | . . . ضرب في

وسبع مائة
(Pierced.)

Pl. V. Al 95, Wt. 65.7

299a.

Mint and date illegible.

Similar to (299):

but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged; and on rev.

العدل omitted.

Al 95, Wt. 64.5

300

No mint or date.

Obv. Area

محمد كمال
لا اله الا
محمد

.

Margin اللهم صلى على محمد على
محمد على

Rev., within quatrefoil, ضرب

في ايام دولة
السلطان العالم العا (sic)
تيمور خا (sic) خلد (sic)
ملكه

Al 99, Wt. 45.0

303

Similar :

but mint reads **اوسك**, and date is obliterated.

R 75, Wt. 29.3

304

Hign, year 739.

Same as (301):

but obv. area

الله



بسم الله

and on rev. mint **تعة** instead of **و حصن**

R 75, Wt. 23.0

305

Same as (304):

but **تعة** instead of **و حصن**

R 65, Wt. 23.5

306

Same as (305).

Ornaments varied.

R 7, Wt. 15.6

307

Same as (304):

but **م** after **الله** (above obv.)

R 65, Wt. 21.1

308

Same as (305):

Mint obliterated.

Sixfoil, &c., varied.

R 65 Wt. 21.1

309

Same as (305):

but on obv. محمد at top, الامين at left side, (sic) رسول at bottom, and الله at right side.

AR 7, Wt. 29.3

310

Same as (309):

but ل of رسول put before الله, thus: رسول ل الله

AR 65, Wt. 28.6

311

Same as (305):

but on obv. محمد at right side, الامين above, رسول at left, and الله ر beneath.

AR 7, Wt. 27.5

312

Same as (311).

Slightly varied.

AR 7, Wt. 24.5

313

Same as (304):

but on obv. محمد beneath, الامين above, رسول at left, and (sic) الله را at right.

AR 7, Wt. 24.5

314

Arzen (?), year [74]1.

Same as (313):

but ل of رسول at right side before الله; and round rev.

ضرب اوزن (?) | في سنة | احد و |

AR 7, Wt. 27.5

315

Toorkán (?), year 74x.

Same as (304):

but محمد at top, الامين at right side, رسو at left, and
 beneath [ل الله] obliterated;
 and on rev. ضرب توركان (?) | | | اربعين | سيمانه

Æ 7, Wt. 29.2

316

Same as (309):

but mint ماه, and date illegible.

Æ 75, Wt. 34.3

317

Same as (309):

but date nearly obliterated.

Counter-struck, الله

Æ 7, Wt. 30.0

318

Baghdád, year obliterated.

Obv., within quatrefoil, محمد



عثمان

Rev. as (304): but around, في سنة

Pl. V. Æ 75, Wt. 32.8

XVI. — SULEYMÁN.

SILVER.

319

Káshán, year 740.

Obv. Area, within ornamented square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within circle, السلطان

العاذل سليمان
خان خلد ملكه

Margin, divided by arabesque ornaments,

ضرب كاشان | في سنة | اربعين | سبعمائة

Pl. V. No. 7, Wt. 20.2

320

Báibirt, year 741.

Obv., within eightfoil, ابو بكر

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
صلى الله عليه وسلم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

(sic) السلطان لعاذل

سليمان
خلد الله ملكه

Margin, divided by stars, ضرب بايبورت | سنة احد | اربعين

| سبعمائة

Pl. 7, Wt. 22.0

321

Hiñ, year 741.

Same as (320):

but **العادل**; mint **حصن**

(Name of Suleymán written obscurely).

R 66, Wt. 16.0

322

Nakhjewán, year 741.

Same as (321):

but mint **نخجوان**; and **الله** omitted after **عبد**

R 75, Wt. 20.1

323

Mint obscure, year 741.

Same as (320):

but mint **بردل** (?); and **و** inserted before **اربعين** and **سبعماية**

Pl. V. R 75, Wt. 19.9

324

Mint obscure, year 741.

Same as (322):

but mint **امر** . . . (?)

R 7, Wt. 20.5

325

Bárán, year [74]2.

Same as (322):

and rev. margin | | **سنة اثنين** | **ضرب باران**

(Pierced.)

R 75, Wt. 21.8

326

Keek (?), year [7]42.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

في سنة | اثنتين | اربعين |

Rev., within sixfoil,

ضرب
محمد
صلى الله عليه
خلد الله ملكه
بك

AR 65, Wt. 27.8

327

Arzenján, year 743.

Same as (326):

but obv. margin ارزنجان mint; ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على
and a marginal inscription added to rev., في سنة | ثلاث
| اربعين | سبع ما | نة

Pl. V. AR 78, Wt. 26.6

328

Same as (327):

سبع before و

AR 77, Wt. 26.8

329

Mint obscure, year [7]43.

Same as (320):

but on obv. names of the four khaleefehs inverted;

on rev., under Mongol inscription, وان

and margin | سنة ثلاث | اربعين |

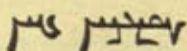
R. 7, Wt. 22.3

330

Bárán, year 743.

Obv. as on (320); but على inverted.

Rev. Area, within oval, السلطان



خلد ملکه

Margin ضرب باران فی سنة | ثلث واربعین سبعة

R. 65, Wt. 19.6

331

Sheerwán (?), year 743.

Obv. as on (320): but names of the four khaleefehs inverted.

Rev. as on (330): but mint (؟) شیروان and و after اربعین

Pl. V. R. 65, Wt. 18.0

332

Hisn, year 745.

Obv. Area, within leaf border,

الله

لا اله الا

محمد

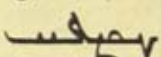
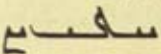
رسول ا

لله

عه (؟)

Margin ابو بکر صدیق عمر فاروق | عثمان عفا (sic) علی مرتضی

Rev. Area, within hexagram,


 (sic) 
 خلد الله ملكه

Margin, between hexagram and outer circle,

ضرب | ارزنجان | سنة | سبعة | اربعين | سبعة

(Pierced.)

R 75, Wt. 28.4

337

Same as (336):

but obv. inclosed in looped square;

rev. margin ضرب | | فى سنة | سبع | اربعين | سبعة

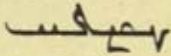
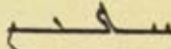
R 75, Wt. 27.8

338

Seewás, year 751.

Same as (336):

but obv. inclosed in looped square;

Mongol inscription on rev. area, 


and rev. margin ضرب | سيواس | فى سنة | احدى | خمسين
 سبعة

Pl. V. R 86, Wt. 27.6

339

Mint and date obscure.

Same as (338):

but rev. margin obscure.

R 8. Wt. 26.3

340

Mint and date obscure.

Same as (336):

but above rev. area, ضرب; beneath, uncertain mint;

Mongol inscription badly executed;

rev. margin illegible.

R. 8, Wt. 27.2

341

Kebeer Sheykh (?), year 74x.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابوبكر | ... | ... | ... | ...

Rev. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

شيخ
كسر
السلطان العادل
سليمان خان خلد ملكه
ضرب
سنة

Margin, in segments outside lozenge,

سنة | ... | اربعين | وسبعماية

R. 65, Wt. 19.8

342

Tebreez, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within circle,

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله

Margin

ابو بكر ... عثما . على *

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

سليمان خان

خلد الله ملكه

تبريز

Margin

... | ... | ... | ... | سنة | في

XVII.—NUSHIRWÁN.

SILVER.

343

Sherwán (?), year 747.

Obv. Area, within lozenge,

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between lozenge and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within ornamented lozenge,

السلطان العادل
انوشروان
خلد ملكه

Margin, in spaces,

شروان (?) | سنة سبعة | واربعين | مائة

Pl. V. B. 7, Wt. 19.0

344

Same as (343):

but الله omitted above obv. ; and rev. margin illegible.

(Double-struck.)

B. 75, Wt. 22.8

345

Similar.

(Double-struck and blundered.)

B. 75, Wt. 23.3

346

Mint obliterated, year 754.

Obv. Area, within oval, الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول
 الله

Margin ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

السلطان
 نوشروان
 خلد ملكه

Margin سنة | اربع | خمسين | سبعمائة

Pl. V. B. 55, W. 165

347

Barda', year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within leaf border,

الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول
 الله

Margin ابو بكر صديق عمر فاروق |

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

ضرب
 السلطان العادل
 انوشروان
 خلد الله ملكه
 برودع

Margin, in six compartments, only سنة في legible.

B. 56, W. 221

348

Similar:

omitting ضرب برود

Varied.

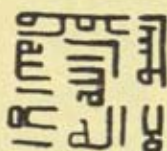
(Ringed in centre.)

R. 65

349

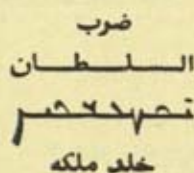
Mint obliterated, year 756 (?).

Obv. Area, within square,



Margin, in segments ابو بكر | [عمر] | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,



Margin سنة ست (؟) خمسين مائة

(Pierced.)

Pl. V. R. 6, Wt. 14.2

KHÁNS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE.

A. THE BLUE HORDE OF WESTERN KIPCHAK.

a. Family of Batu.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Batu Sain Khán	621	1224
II.	Sertak	654	1256
III.	Bereke	654	1256
IV.	Mangu Timur	664	1266
V.	Tuda Mangu	679	1280
	[Tulabugha *]	686	1287
VI.	Toktogu [Toktu]	689	1290
VII.	Uzbeg	712	1312
VIII.	Tinibeg	741	1340
IX.	Janibeg	741	1340
X.	Berdibeg	758	1357
XI.	Kulna	760	1359
XII.	Nurusbeg	760	1359

b. Rival Families.

XIII.	Khizr	760	1359
XIV.	Merdud	762	1361
XV.	Timur Khojah	762	1361
	[Kildibeg †]	762	1361
XVI.	Murid Khojah	762	1361
XVII.	Kutlugh Khojah	764	1363
XVIII.	Pulad Khojah	764	1363
XIX.	'Azeez Sheykh	766	1365
XX.	'Abd-Allah (<i>contemporary</i>)	764	1363
XXI.	Hasan	768	1367
XXII.	Tujunbeg	772	1370
XXIII.	Iiban	775	1373
XXIV.	Khaghan	777	1375
XXV.	Mohammad Bulak	771	1370
	to	780	1378

* Acting but not titular Khán.

† Perhaps identical with Kulna.

I.—BATU SAIN KHÂN, OR III. BEREKE.*

SILVER.

350

Bulghâr, no date.

Obv., within square,

منگو قا

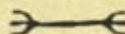


الإعظم

(ن of قان included in Damghah.)

Rev.

ضرب



(sic) بوالغار

Pl. VI. R. 65, Wt. 17.3

COPPER.

351

Similar to (350):

but partly obliterated, and double-struck.

Æ 85

* Fraehn attributes these coins to Batu, but Mr. Howorth thinks they were more probably issued by Bereke. The name of Mangu limits the period during which they could have been struck to 644—54 A.H.

IV.—MANGU-TIMUR KHÁN.

SILVER.

352

Krim, year 665.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 وحده لا شريك
 له ٦٦٥

Rev.

قان العاد
 ل منكو تيمور
 ٦٦٥

Pl. VI. R. 9, Wt. 31.2

353

No mint, year 675.

Obv.

الحمد (?) لله

Rev.


منكو تمو
 العادل
 ٦٧٥

R. 70

354

No mint, year 67x.

Obv.

العز
 ..  الدا
 .. الر

Rev.

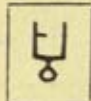

منكو تمو
 [ر ا] لاعظم
 ٦٧

R 75

355

Mint obliterated, year 67x (?).

Obv.

المو
 3  
 ١٣٧

Rev., within square,

منكو تمو
 العادل

In segments, between square and outer circle,

(؟) ستمائة | سبعين | |

PL. VI. R 7

V.—TUDA-MANGU KHÁN.

SILVER.

356

Khuwárezin, year 686.*

Obv., within square, لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Rev. (as obv.) ضرر في
خوارزم
سنة ٦٨٦

In four segments between square and outer circle, on both obv.
and rev. arabesque ornaments.

Pl. VI. At 7, Wt. 35.0

* There is no name of a Khán on this coin, and the attribution to Tuda-Mangu is therefore founded upon the date. It may, however, have been issued by the acting regent, Tulabugha, for it was in 686 that Mangu-Timur retired from the management of the State.

VI.—TOKTU, OR TOKTOGU, KHÁN.

SILVER.

357

Khuwárezm, year 706.

Obv., within square,

توقـتـو
بـعـا
العادل

Arabesques outside square.

Rev., within ornamented quatrefoil,

ضرب فی
خوارزم
سنة ٧٠٦

Pl. VI. R. 66, W. 268

358

Khuwárezm, year 707.

Same as (357): but v.v.

R. 66

359

Krim, no date.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ق ق ق
ق ق ق

Rev., within circle,

قان
العادل
توقـتـا (?)

R. 75

360

Seráí, year 710.

Obv.

[ال]سلطان الاعظم

غياث الدنيا

محمد

العاذل

Rev., within square,

ضرب سرائى

المحروسة

سنة ٧١٠

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Pl. VI. R. 65

361

Same.

R. 7

VII.—UZBEG KHÂN.

SILVER.

362

No mint, year 716.

Olv., within eightfoil, لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Rev., within square, السلطان
الاعظم
اوزبك

In segment outside square, at right, √ | 1

Æ 6, W. 195

363

No mint, year 717.

Same: but √ | √

Æ 65

364

Mukhshi, year 717.

Olv.

سلطان
غياث الدين
اوزبك
العاذل

(خا included in Damghah.)

Rev., within square,

ضرب
مخشي
سنة 717

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Æ 7

365

Mukhshi, year 718.

Same as (364): but *vīā*; اوزبك confused.

Pl. VI. R 7

366

Khuwārezm, year 720.

Obv., within square, السلطان

العادل

اوزبك

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev., within quatrefoil, ضرب

خوارزم

سنة ۷۲۰

R 7

367

Serāī, year 722.

Obv., within ornamented cinquefoil, سلطان محمد

اوزبك خان

عادل

Rev.

ضرب سراي

المحرورة

سنة ۷۲۲

Pl. VI. R 65

368

Mukhlshî, year 726.

Obv.

سلطان
اوز بك
خا ن

Rev., within square,

ضرب
مغش
۷۲۶

BR 65

369

Serâi, year 727.

Obv., within circle,

[ضرب]
لا اله الا
محمد رسول الله
سنة

Rev., within looped square,

سرای
السلطان الاعظم
محمد
اوزبك خان
(sic) ۸۲۸

PL. VI. BR 65

370

Same as (369):

Date obliterated.

BR 65

371

Same as (369):

Varied.

AR '65

372

Mint obliterated, year 730 (?).

Obv.

.....

[لا ا] لله الا
 { [ا] لله محمد :
 رسول الله
 ٧٣٠

Rev., within square,

السلطان
 الاعظم
 اوزبك خان

In segments, between square and outer circle,

٥٧٣ | . . . | | . . .

AR '65

373

Bulghár, year 731.

Obv., within looped square,

سلطان
 محمد [وز] بك
 خان خلد

Rev., within square,

ضرب بلغار
 المحر و
 ٧٣١

AR '65

374

Same as (373).

Al 65

375

Serâi, year 731.

Obv.

....

لا اله

محمد

[ر]سول الله

Rev., within sixfoil, [ال]سلطان الاعظم

سرای

محمد اوزبك خان

۷۳۱

Al 6

376

Khuwárezm, year 733.

Obv., within square,

السلطان

العاذل

اوزبك

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev.

ضرب فی

خوارزم

سنة ۷۳۳

Pl. VI. Al 65

377

Serái, year 734.

Obv.

[ا] و بكر
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله
 ٧٣٤

Rev., within square,

السلطان
 الاعظم
 اوزبك خان

In segments, between square and outer circle,

ضرب | سراي | سنة | ٧٣٤

Al 65

378

Serái, year 737.

Same as (375): but ٧٣٧

Al 66

379

Bulghár, year 737.

Same as (373): but ٧٣٧

Al 67

380

Serái, year 740.

Same as (375): but ٧٤٠

Al 68

881

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within square, لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Last الله imperfectly executed.

In segments, between square and outer circle, uncertain words.

Rev. السلطان
العاذل اوزبك
خان ضرب

.....


Æ 75

COPPER.

382

Bulghár, year obscure.

Obv., within looped square, بلغار
اوزبك

Rev. Hexagram. In centre, ; above, ٨

Æ 76

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## IX.—JANI-BEG KHÁN.

## SILVER.

383

New Serái, year 742.

Obv.

فی  
ضرب سراي  
الجديدة  
۷۴۲

Rev., within small circle, جانی بك  
خان

around, الخاقان العادل جلال الدين محمود سلطان

Pl. VI. B. 6, Wt. 23.3

384

New Serái, year 743.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب السراي  
الجديدة في  
سنة ۷۴۳

Rev., within eightfoil,

السلطان العادل  
علي بن  
جلال الدين محمود  
سلطان

Bt. 65

385

Same as (384):

Bt. 65



386

Same as (384)

but rev.

السلطان العادل  
جانی بك خان (?)

B. '65

387

New Serái, year 743.

Same as (383):

but word at left of obv. illegible, and date ۷۴۳.

B. '65

388

Khuwárezm, year 743.

Obv., within square,

السلطان  
العادل  
جانی بك

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev., within eightfoil,

ضرب فی  
خوارزم  
سنة ۷۴۳

Pl. VI. B. 7, Wt. 267

389

Khuwárezm, year 744.

Same as (388): but ۷۴۴

B. '65

390

New Serái, year 744.

Same as (384): but ۷۴۴

Pl. VI. B. '65

391

New Serái, year 745.

Same as (384): but  $\nu\mu\theta$ 

R. 6

392

New Serái, year 745.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب

السرّای  
 الجديدة  
 سنة

Rev.

[ا] لسلطان العادل  
 [ج] للال الدين محمود  
 [ج] [ا] نى بـ [ك] خان

R. 6

393

Same as (392).

R. 65

394

New Serái, year 745.

Obv.

ضرب  
 السرّای  
 الجديدة  
 ١٢٨

Rev. as on (392).

R. 6

395

New Seráí, year 746.

Obv., within sixfoil,

٦

ضرب سراى  
الجدید (sic) ٣  
٧

Rev.

الطمان العادل  
جانی بك خان

Pl. VI. R. 6

396

New Seráí, year 746.

Obv., within sixfoil,

٣

ضرب سراى  
الجديدة ٢  
٨ (sic)

Rev. as on (395), but بيك.

R. 6

397

New Seráí, year [7]46.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى  
الجديدة

In segments, between sixfoil and outer circle,

سنة | ست | ار | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Rev. as on (392), but بيك.

R. 6

398

Same as (397):

but سبع | بعين | ار legible.

R. 65



398a

Khuwárezm, year 747.

Obv., within square, ضرب خوارزم  
 ع  
 ٧٤٧  
 سنة

Rev. السلطان جانی  
 بك  
 العادل

PL. VI. B. 55

399

New Serái, year 747.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سراي  
 الجديد (sic)  
 سنة ٧٤٧

Rev. as on (392), but بيك.

B. 5

400

New Serái, year 747.

Obv., within sixfoil, V  
 ضرب سراي  
 الجديد (sic) ع  
 V

Rev. as on (395).

B. 55

401

Similar to (400).

B. 5

402

Similar to (400).

but rev. سلطان جانی  
 بك  
 العادل

B. 5

403

New Serâi, year 748.

Similar to (400): but  $\Delta$  above obv.

Rev.

السلطان جانی  
 بك  
 خان العا[دل]

PL. VI. B. '65

404

New Serâi, year 748.

Similar to (400): but  $\Delta$  over  $\pi$ , instead of  $\nu$  at top.

B. '65

405

Same as (404):

but rev.

[السلطان] العادل  
 [جلال الدين محمود  
 جانی] بك خا[ن]

A. 7

406

New Serâi, year 749.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراي  
 الجديدة  
 VCP

Rev. as on (395).

B. '65

407

Similar to (406):

but rev., within sixfoil,

[السلطان  
 محمود جانی  
 بك خان]

B. '65

408

[Old] Serái, year 74x.

Similar to (407):

but المحروسة instead of الجديدة; and unit of date obliterated.

Al '65

409

[Old] Serái, year 74x.

Obv., within sixfoil, [ض]رب السراي  
سنة . . . . .  
...

Rev. العادل . . . . .  
انى بك خان  
٧٣

unit obliterated.

Al '65

410

New Serái, year 750.

Obv., within quatrefoil, [ض]رب  
فى سراي  
الجديدة ٥٨  
٧

Rev. السلطان العادل  
جاني بك خان

Al '6

411

New Serái, year 751.

Obv., within sixfoil, سراي . . .  
الجديد (sic) سنة

Rev. السلطان . . . . .  
جاني بك خان . .

١٩٧

Al '66



412

New Serâi, year 752.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سرای

الجديدة

۷۵۲

Rev.

السلطان العادل

جانی بیک خان

Ms. 7

413

New Serâi, year 752.

Obv. as on (412): but 8 instead of ۰

Rev.

السلطان العادل

جلال الدين محمد...

جانی بک ...

Ms. 66

414

Gulistân, year 752.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب

(sic) کلان

سنة

۷۵۲

Rev.

السلطان العادل

جانی بک خان

Ms. 8, Wl. 23-2

415

Gulistán, year 752.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب

(sic) كلسان

سنة ٧٥٢

Rev.

السلطان العا . .

جلال الدين محمد . .

جانی بك خان

B 65

416

Similar to (415):

apparently omitting سنة

B 65

417

New Serái, year 753.

Similar to (412):

but date var

B 65

418

Gulistán, year 753.

Similar to (414):

but date var

Pl. VI. B 6

419

Gulistán, year 753.

Similar to (415):

but date var

and rev.

السلطان العاد .

جانی بیك خان

Pl. VI. B 65

420

Gulistán, year 754.

Similar to (419):

but date 248v

R 65

421

New Serâi, year 754.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرای

[1]لجدیده

۴8v

Rev. as on (419).

R 75

422

Gulistán, year 756.

Similar to (414):

but date ۷۵۱

R 65

423

New Serâi, no date.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب

سرای

الجدیده

Rev. [الـ]لمطآن [العا

دل جانی

بیك خان

R 7



424

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within square, لا اله الا  
 محمد  
 [ر]سول الله

Between square and outer circle, uncertain words or ornaments.

Rev. جانی بیک  
 [شاه]  
 [شاه]

Pl. VI. B. 65

## COPPER.

425

New Seráí, year 752.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سر[ا]ی  
 الجديدة  
 ٧٥٢

Rev. Rose ornament.

Æ 7

426

Bárjeen, year 753.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب  
 بارجین  
 سنة  
 ٧٥٣

Rev. Rose ornament, varied.

Æ 7

427

Similar to (426).

Æ 7

## X.—BERDI-BEG KHÂN.

## SILVER.

428

New Serâi, year 758.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرای  
الجديدة  
۷۵۸

Rev. (sic) السلطان لعا [دل]  
محمد میردی  
بك خان

Æ ۶, WL 20'6

429

Azák, year 759.

Obv.\* سنة  
.....  
ضرب ازاق  
.....  
۷۵۹

Rev., within sixfoil, میردی  
بك خان

Pl. VI. Æ ۶, WL 13'5

430

Similar :

سنة represented by ornament.

Rev. arranged میر  
دی  
بك خان

Æ ۶

\* The obv. of the coins of the Golden Horde struck at Azák is always (except on the issues of 'Abd-Allah) divided by dotted lines as, on (429), and the peculiarity will therefore not be noted in the descriptions of future examples.

431

Similar to (430).

AR '6

432

Similar to (430):

but cipher varied (۷۸۹).

AR '6

433

(Beled) Gulistán, year 759.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب

[ر]لد كلستان

۷۸۹

فی سنة

Rev.

السلطان العادل

بیردی بك خان

خلد ملك[ه]

AR '6, Wt. 22.3

434

Similar to (433).

PL. VI. AR '6

435

New Serái, year 759.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراي

(sic) الجديد

۷۸۹

Rev.

السلطان العادل

محمد بیردی

بك خان

AR '6, Wt. 24.2



436, 437, 438.

Similar to (435).

BR '6  
BR '6  
BR '66

439

Mint uncertain, year 759.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب  
سليماس؟  
سنة  
٧٥٩

Rev.

السلطان العاد[ل]  
بردی بك خان

BR '55

440

Azák, year 760.

Obv.

ضرب ازاق  
٧٦٠

Rev., within cinquefoil,

بردی  
بك خان

BR '5

441

(Beled) Gulistán, year 760.

Obv.

ضرب فی  
بلد گلستان  
٧٦٠  
سنة

Rev. as on (433).

BR '63

442

New Serái, year 760.

Similar to (435):

v1.  
but date سنة

R 6

443

Khuwárezm, year 760.

Obv., within dotted square,

ضرب فی  
خوارزم  
سنة v1.

Arabesque ornaments outside square.

Rev. (as obv.)

السلطان  
بردی بك خان  
الاعظم

R 7, Wt. 30.0

444

Similar to (443).

R 7

445

New Krim, no year.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

ضرب  
(sic) قسیر  
جدیدة

Rev.

[السلطان العادل]  
... ی بیک خان  
... ملکہ

Pl. VI. R 65, Wt. 15.2

## XI.—KULNA KHÂN.\*

## SILVER.

446

Azák, year 760.

Obv.

ضرب ازاق

۷۶.

Inscr. separated by dots, as before.

Rev., within sixfoil,

قولنا

خان

BL 55

447

New Serâi, year 760.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراي

الجديدة

۷۶.

Rev.

[الـ]لطان[ن] العادل

[ق]ولنا خان

[خ]لد ملكه

BL 5, WL 239

448

(Beled) Gulistán, year 760.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب في

[م]لد گلستان

۷۶۰

سنة

Rev. as on (447).

PL. VI. BL 7

\* On the confusion of the period immediately succeeding Berdi Khân's death, and an attempted identification of Kulna with Kildi Beg, see Howorth, *Hist. of the Mongols*, II. 181 ff.



449

(Beled) Gulistán, year 761.

Similar to (448): but date ۷۶۱.

Æ 65

## XII.—NURUZ-BEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

450

Azák, year 760.

Obv.

سنة

ضرب ازاق

۷۶۰

Rev., within sixfoil,

نوروز

بك خان

Pl. VI. Æ 6, Wt. 20.3

451

New Serái, year 761.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى

الجديدة

۷۶۱

Rev.

السلطان [ن] العادل

نوروز بك خان

خلد ملكه

Æ 65

452

Similar to (451):

but rev. السلطان العا[دل]

محمد نوروز[ز]

.....

Æ 65

453

(Beled) Gulistán, year 761.

Obv.

ضرب فی  
بلد گلستان  
۷۶۱  
سنة

Rev. as on (451).

M. 6, W. 23-2

454

Similar to (453):

but omitting بك on rev.

M. 66

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### XIII.—KHIZR KHÁN.

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SILVER.

455

Azák, year 760.

Obv.

ضرب ازاق  
۷۶۰

Rev.

خضر [و]  
السلطان [ن]  
خان

M. 5

456

New Serāi, year 761.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب سرای  
الجدیدة  
۷۶۱

Rev. السلطان العادل  
خضر خان  
خلد ملکہ

R. '65, Wt. 21.7

457

(Beled) Gulistán, year 761.

Obv., within sixfoil, ضرب فی  
بیلد گلستان  
۷۶۱  
سنة

Rev. as on (456).

Pl. VI. R. '65

458

Khuwārezm, year 762.

Obv., within dotted square,  
ضرب فی  
خوارزم  
سنة ۷۶۲

Rev. (as obv.) السلطان  
خضر خان  
[۱]لعادل

Arabesque ornaments outside squares on obv. and rev.

R. '65, Wt. 32.6



459

New Serâi, year 762.

Similar to (456): but date ۷۱۲.

Æ 65

460

(Beled) Gulistân, year 762.

Similar to (457): but date ۷۱۲.

Æ 65

COPPER.

461

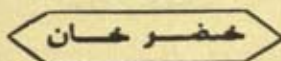
New Serâi, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراي  
الجديدة  
۷۱۲

Rev.

[السلطان] العادل



خلد ملکه

Æ 75

462

Gulistân, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب فی  
گلستان  
۷۱۲

Rev. as on (461).

Æ 7

463

Similar to (462), but ۷۱۱ (*sic*).

Æ 8

464

Similar to (462), but no date.

(Double-struck.)

Æ 8

## XV.—TIMUR KHOJAH KHÁN.

## SILVER.

465

New Serái, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى

الجديدة

۷۶۲

Rev.

السلطان العا[دل]

. . . تیمور خواجه

غلد ملکه

PL. VI. B. 75, Wt. 24.3

## ANONYMOUS COINS OF THE PERIOD.\*

## SILVER.

466

Azák, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب ازاق

۷۶۲

Inscriptions divided by dotted lines.

Rev.

خان

[۱] وردو ملک

[۱] لعادل

Æ 5

\* As Mr. Howorth observes (ii. 198), Ordu Melik, which appears on these coins, means simply King of the Horde, and may belong to any of the various rulers who succeeded one another at this time.

467

New Serâi, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى

الجديدة

٧٦٢

Rev.

السلطان العادل

[١]وردو ملك خان

[خ]لد ملكه

Pl. VII. R '65, Wk. 21'1

468

Similar to (467) :

unit of date obliterated ;

[١] of اوردو legible.

R '55

## [KILDI-BEG KHÂN].

## SILVER.

469

New Serâi, year 762.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سراى

الجديدة

٧٦٢

Rev.

[١]سلطان[ن] العا[د]ل

[كلا]دى بيك خان

[خ]لد ملكه

R '65



470

Azák, year 763.

Obv.

سنة  
ضرب ازاق  
۷۶۳

Inscr. divided by dotted lines.

Rev., within sixfoil,

خان  
كلدی بك  
العاذل  
۷

Pl. VII. A. 705, Wt. 19.4

471

New Serái, year 763.

Similar to (469) : but date ۷۶۳ ;

and بك, not بيك, on rev.

Pl. VII. A. 7

## XVI.—MURID KHÁN.

SILVER.

472

Gulistán, year 762.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

كلستان  
سنة ۷۶۲

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
مرید خان  
خلد ملکہ

Pl. VII. A. 765, Wt. 26.5

473

Gulistán, year 763.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب فی

گلستان

سنة ٧٦٣

Rev. as on (472).

R 65

474

Gulistán, i.e. Seráí, year 763.

Obv.

ضرب

گلستان للسرائی

سنة ٧٦٣

Rev. as on (472).

Pl. VII. R 66, Wt. 23.0

475

Gulistán, year 764.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب فی

گلستان

سنة ٧٦٤

Rev. as on (472).

R 65

476

Similar to (475).

R 7

477

Gulistán, year 764?

Obv. as on (475): but decimal reversed (۷۶۴?)

Rev.

اللطان

العاذل

.. يد خان

[خ]لد ملکه

R 66

## XVIII.—PULAD KHÁN.

(MIR OR KHIR PULAD, OR PULAD KHOJAH.)

SILVER.

478

New Gulistán, year 766.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

گلستان

الجديدة

سنة ٧٦٦

Rev.

[ال]سلطان

العادل پولاد

خواجه خان

الاعظم(?)

Pl. VII. AR '65, Wt. 23.6

479

New Serāi, year obliterated.

Obv., within cinquefoil, ضرب سراي

الجديدة

...

Rev.

السلطان العادل[ل]

خير پولاد خان

خلد ملکه

AR '65, Wt. 23.7



## XIX.—'AZEEZ SHEYKH KHÂN.

## SILVER.

480

(Beled) Gulistân, year 766.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب  
بلد گلستان  
۷۶۶

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
عزیز شیخ خان  
خلد ملکہ

AR 7

481

Similar to (480):

omitting بلد before گلستان

AR '65, Wt. 23.4

482

New Serâi, year 767.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب [ب] السرای  
الجدید (sic) فی  
۷۶۷  
سنة

Rev.

[ا] لسلطان العادل  
[ع] عزیز شیخ  
خان خلد ملکہ

PL. VII. AR '65, Wt. 23.7

483

(Beled) Gulistán, year 767.

Obv.

ضرب فی  
بلد کلتان

۷۱۷  
سنة

Rev. as on (482).

R 7

484

Gulistán, year 767.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

کلتان

۷۱۷

Rev.

السلطان  
العادل عزیز  
خان خلد  
ملکہ

PL. VII. R 65

485

Similar to (484)

R 65

486

Mint obscure, year 767.

Obv. obscure, except date ۷۱۷

Rev. similar to (480).

R 66

487

Gulistán, year 767.\*

Obv.

ضرب .....  
گلستان  
سنة  
٨٦٧

Rev.

[١] لسلطان العادل  
عزیز شیخ خان  
خلد [ملکه]

Al 65

488

Similar to (487).

Al 66

489

New Gulistán, no year.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

گلستان  
الجديدة

Rev., within eightfoil,

السلطان  
العادل عز  
یز خان خلد  
الله ملکه

Al 65

\* The ciphers ٨٦٧ read from right to left would represent 768; but they may also be read from left to right, as 767, on the supposition that the first cipher ٨ is inverted, for ٧, as not seldom happens.



490

Gulistán, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (487): but partly obliterated.

Rev.

. . . . .

عزيز شيخ خان

خلد ملكه

R 6

491

Serái? no date.

Obv., within small circle, ضرب

— (?)

ای

Around سلطان جلال الدنيا والدين

Rev.

السلطان

العادل

عزيز شيخ

خان

R 7

WITH NAME OF "THE DECEASED" JAN-BEG.

SILVER.

492

New Gulistán, no date.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

كلستان

الجدید (sic)

Rev., within eightfoil, [1] سلطان

العاذل عزیز

جانى بك

خان

34 '85

493

Similar to (492):

but rev.

السلطان عزیز

المرحوم

جانى بك خان

خلد ملكه

I<sup>st</sup> L. VII. B. '85

## XX. — 'ABD-ALLAH KHÁN.

## SILVER.

494

Azák, year 764.

Obv.

سنة

ضرب اراق

۷۶۴

Rev.

خان

(sic) عهد له

خلد ملکه

Pl. VII. R. 4, Wt. 20.7

495

Azák, year 765.

Similar to (494):

but date ۷۱۳

R. 6

496

Similar to (495):

but date (reversed) or ۷

R. 6



497

Yangishahr, year 765.

Obv.

ضرب  
المحرورية  
يانكى شهر  
۷۶۵

Rev.

الله  
السلطان العادل  
عبد خان

.....

Pl. VII. R. 6, Wt. 19.2

498

Ordu, year 767.

Obv.

...  
دو ...  
سنة  
۷۶۷

Rev.

د (۵)  
خان خلد  
[م] ملكه

R. 5

499

Ordu, year 770.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب اور  
دو سنة  
۷۷۰

Rev., within eightfoil, السلطان العادل

عبد الله خان  
خلد ملكه

Pl. VII. R. 65, Wt. 22.8

500

Ordu, year 770.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب اور  
دو سنه  
ببعين  
v

Rev. as on (499).

R 7

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

501

Khuwárezm, year 769.

Obv., within quatrefoil, [ضرب] ب.

سكة

. وارزم

سنة ٧٦٩

Rev.

الملك لله

الواحد

هان . . .

R 65

## XXIV.—KHÁGHÁN-BEG KHÁN.

SILVER.

502

New Seráī, year 777.

Obv.

ضرب سرای

الجديدة

سنة ٧٧٧

Rev.

[الـ]لطان العادل

غياث الدين

[خـ]اغان بك خان

Pl. VII. B. '66, Wt. 21.2

## XXV.—MOHAMMAD BULÁK KHÁN.

SILVER.

503

Ordu, year 772.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب اوردو

سبعين

سنة ٧٧٢

Rev., within eightfoil, السلطان العادل

محمد خان

جلد الله

ملكه

(Pierced.)

B. '66, Wt. 23.2



504

Ordu, year 772.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب اور  
دو سنه  
الثنى  
v

Rev. similar to (503).

Pl. VII. R. 65

505

El-Ordu, year 773.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

ضرب  
الاوردو  
سنه  
٧٧٣

Rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان العادل  
غياث الدين وال  
محمد خان خلد

R. 7

506

New Májir, year 774.

Obv.

٧٧٤  


Rev.

Similar to (503), but obscure.

Pl. VII. R. 65, Wt. 20.7

507

Ordu, year 777.

Obv., within quatrefoil,   ... ص   >  
                                   ... الملك   >  
                                   ... و ...

Rev.                           [السلطان العادل]  
                                   ... اث الدين ...

Bl. 45

508

No mint, year 786 (P).

Obv., within quatrefoil, لا اله الا  
                                   الله محمد  
                                   رسول الله  
                                   ٢٨٧  
                                   (reversed.)

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطان  
                                   اعظم بولاك  
                                   خان خلد  
                                   ملكه [ه]

Bl. 65

509

Ordu, no date.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب  
                                   الملك لله  
                                   اوردو

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطان العادل  
                                   غياث الدين و (sic)  
                                   محمد خان خلد ملكه

Bl. 7

510

Similar to (509):

but rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان العادل

غياث الدين والد . . .

. . . . خان خلد ملکہ

R 65

511

Similar to (510):

R 7

512

Obv. barbarous and very obscure.

Rev.

[1] لسلطان العا . .

(sic) غياث الدين الد

خان خلد ملکہ

(Very barbarous.)

R 65



## B. THE WHITE HORDE OF EASTERN KIPCHAK.

## A. LINE OF ORDA.

| <i>In Eastern Kipchak :</i> |                          | A.H.      | A.D. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------|
| I.                          | Orda . . . . .           | 623       | 1226 |
| II.                         | Kuchi . . . . .          | 679       | 1280 |
| III.                        | Bayan . . . . .          | 701       | 1301 |
| IV.                         | Sasibuka . . . . .       | 709       | 1309 |
| V.                          | Ebisan . . . . .         | circ. 715 | 1315 |
| VI.                         | Mubarak Khojah . . . . . | 720       | 1320 |
| VII.                        | Chimtai . . . . .        | 745       | 1344 |
| VIII.                       | Urus . . . . .           | 762       | 1361 |
| IX.                         | Toktakia . . . . .       | 777       | 1375 |
| X.                          | Timur Melik . . . . .    | 777       | 1375 |
| XI.                         | Toktamish . . . . .      | 778       | 1376 |

(who unites Blue and White Hordes in 780).

## B. RIVAL FAMILIES.\*

*In Western Kipchak :*

|        |                           |           |      |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------|------|
| XII.   | Beg Pulad . . . . .       | 793       | 1391 |
| XIII.  | Timur Kutlugh . . . . .   | 797       | 1395 |
| XIV.   | Shadi-beg . . . . .       | 802       | 1400 |
| XV.    | Pulad . . . . .           | 810       | 1407 |
| XVI.   | Timur . . . . .           | 814       | 1411 |
| XVII.  | Jelál-ed-deen . . . . .   | 814       | 1412 |
| XVIII. | Kerimberdi . . . . .      | 815       | 1412 |
| XIX.   | Kibak . . . . .           | 817       | 1414 |
| XX.    | Jebbarberdi . . . . .     | circ. 818 | 1415 |
| XXI.   | Cekre . . . . .           | 818       | 1415 |
| XXII.  | Dervish . . . . .         | 818       | 1415 |
| XXIII. | Seyyid Ahmad . . . . .    | 805—822   | 1419 |
| XXIV.  | Ghiyáth ed-deen . . . . . | 825       | 1422 |
| XXV.   | Kuchuk Mohammad . . . . . | 827       | 1424 |

*In Eastern Kipchak :*

|          |                    |           |      |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|------|
| XII. A.  | Koirijak . . . . . | 793       | 1391 |
| XIII. A. | Borrak . . . . .   | circ. 823 | 1420 |

(who again unites East and West in 827)

*In Western Kipchak :*

|         |                                                          |           |      |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| XXVI.   | Devletberdi (in Borrak's absence) . . . . .              | 830       | 1427 |
|         | Kuchuk Mohammad (restored) . . . . .                     | 831       | 1428 |
| XXVII.  | Mahmood . . . . .                                        | circ. 864 | 1460 |
| XXVIII. | Ahmad . . . . .                                          | 864       | 1460 |
| XXIX.   | Seyyid Ahmad II., Murtaza, and<br>Sheykh Ahmad . . . . . | 886       | 1481 |
|         | Submission to Russia . . . . .                           | 907       | 1502 |

\* On the confused history of the period succeeding the overthrow of Toktamish, see *Introduction*.

## VIII.—URUS KHÁN.

SILVER.

513

Sighnák, year 77x.

Obv., within eightfoil,

ضرب فی

سغناق

۷۷

Rev.

السلطان

العادل او[ر]

وسغان

Æ '65, Wt. 21·5

## XI.—TOKTAMISH KHÁN.

SILVER.

514

New Ordu, year 778.

Obv.

[ضرب]

الاوردو

الجديدة سنة

ثمان ۷۷

Rev.

السلطان [العا]ول

ناصر الدين

توقتمش خان

Pl. VII Æ '65, Wt. 20·8

515

Khuwárazm, year 781.

Obv., within eightfoil,

ضرب فی

خوارزم

۷۸۱

Rev., within square,

السلطان

العدل

توقتام[ش]

Pl. VII. B. '55, W. 23-1

516

Serái (?) year 781.

Obv.

ضرب فی

سرای (?)

سنة ۷۸۱

Rev. similar to (515).

B. '55

516a

Mint obscure, year 781.

Obv., within square,

لا اله الا ا

لله محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

مش . . . .

خان خلد الله

ملكه بلحه (?)

برحشا (?)

Pl. VII. B. '55



517

New Serāī, year 782.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب سرای

الجديدة

۷۸۲

Rev. similar to (514).

Æ 7, Wt. 21.0

518

Similar to (517):

but توقتامش

Æ 6

519

Similar to (518).

but خلد ملکه beneath rev.

Æ 65

520

Little Serāī, year 782.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ضرب

سرای جوق

فی ۷۸۲

سنة

Rev. similar to (514): but توقتامش

Pl. VII. Æ 7, Wt. 21.0

521

(Beled) Serāī, year 782.

Obv.

ضرب

فی بلد سر...

۷۸۲

Rev.

السلطان]

[تو] قتمش خا]

[خلد ملکه]

Æ 7

522

New Serâi, year 782.

Obv. similar to (517).

Rev.

السلطان العا[دل]

محتشیر . .

خان . . .

. . . .

Pl. VII. R 65

523

(Beled) Azák, year 782.

Obv., within looped square, ضر[ب]

بلد ازاق

۷۸۲

Rev.

السلطا .

توقتمش . . .

خلد ملك[ه]

R 7

524

Azák, year 783.

Obv., within looped square,

ضوب الزق (sic)

المحروسة

۷۸۳

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطا .

توقتمش خان

خلد ملكه

Pl. VI. 65

525

New Ordu, year 783.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب اوردو  
الجدید .

Rev., within quatrefoil, . . . . .

العادل  
توقتامیش خان  
٧٨٧

R. 65

526

Krim, year 783.

Obv., within cinquefoil, قویم  
ضرب  
فی سنة  
٧٨٣

Rev., within sixfoil, السلطان  
العادل توقتا  
[م]ش خان خلد  
ملکه

R. 6, W. 21-7

527

New Serâi, year 784.

Obv., within quatrefoil, ضرب سراي  
الجديدة  
١٢٨٧

Rev. السلطان العا  
دل توق . . .  
یش خ . . .

R. 7



528

Khuwárezm, year 785.

Obv., within sixfoil,

[ضرب]

[خوارزم]

۷۸۵

سنة

Rev. as on (515).

R. 65

529

Hájji Turkhán, year 786.

Obv., within looped square,

ضرب حاجی

ترخان فی

سنة ۷۸۶

Rev.

السلطان العادل

ناصر الدین تو

قتا[مش] خان

Pl. VII. R. 65

530

New Seráf, year 786.

Obv., within square,

ضرب سرای

الجديدة

۷۸۶

Rev. similar to (514) : partly obliterated.

R. 5

531

Azák, year 786.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

المحرورة ازاك

سنة

٧٨٦

Rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان العادل

توقتمش خان

خلد ملكه

Br '63

532

Khuwárezm, year 787.

Obv.

ضرب في

[خ]وارزم

٧٨٧

سنة

Rev. as on (515).

Br '65

533

Similar to (532):

but توقامش (*sic*)

Br '65

534

(Beled) Azák, year 787.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب في

بلد ازاك

٧٨٧

سنة

Rev. as on (531): but ! over توقتمش

Br '65

535

Khuwárezm, year 788.

Similar to (532): but date ۷۸۸

Bl. 63

536

Shamákhí, year 788.

Obv.

[محمّد] <sup>۱</sup> <sub>۶</sub>  
 [الله]  
 لا اله الا  
 محمد <sup>۴</sup> <sub>۶</sub>  
 رسول الله  
 [عثمان]

Rev. Within circle inclosed in ornamented triangle,

ضرب  
 شامخى  
 ۷۸۸

In ovals around,

السلطان العادل | توقتامش خان | خلد الله ملكه

Bl. 75, Wt. 30.1

537

Shamákhí, year 789.

Obv. as on (536).

Rev. Around central annulet, and inclosed as (536),

ضرب شامخى ۷۸۹

In ovals traces of same inser. as on (536).

Bl. 75



538

New Krim, year 789.

(sic) الجديد

ضرب القر

٣٢٨

٧٨٩

Rev., within quatrefoil, السلطان

غياث الدين

توقتميش

خان

B 53

539

Great Ordu, year 789.

Obv., within looped square, ضرب

المعظم ا

(sic) رودو

٧٨٩

Rev., within eightfoil, السلطان العا ..

توقتامش ...

.....

B 55

540

(Beled) Seráú, year 789.

Olv., within sixfoil, ضرب [في]

بلد سراي

٧٨٩

Rev.

السلطان العادل

توقتامش . عا .

... خلد ...

B 56

541

Shamákhi, year 790.

Similar to (536):

but date *vp*.

PL. VII. B 75

542

Derbend, year 791.

Similar to (536):

but rev. centre

ضرب

در بند

*VP* |

PL. VII. A 7

543

Mint obscure, year 791.

Obv.

ضرب فی

یحییٰ

۷۹۱

Rev.

الناصر (?)

توقتمس خا[ن]

..... خلد

R 7

544

New Serái, year 792.

Obv.

ضرب

سرای

الجديدة

۷۹۲

Rev., within square,

السلطان تو

(*sic*) غتمش

(*sic*) الحانان

Outside square, arabesque ornaments.

R 6

545

No mint, year 794.

Obv., within looped square,

(sic) لا اله الا ا

(sic) محمد رسول ا

٧٩٤

Rev., within octagon,

السلطان

توقتمش خان

خلد ملکه

AL 6

546

Ordu, year 794.

Obv.

ضرب

اوردوی

٧٩٤

Rev.

السلطان العادل

[ت]وقتمش خان

خلد ملکه

AL 7

547

New Serāi, year 794.

Obv., within square,

ضرب سر

ای الجديدة

١٤٦٧ . . .

Rev., within square,

السلطان ا

لعادل تو

[قت]امیش

Outside square, ornaments, or uncertain words.

AL 65



548

New Seráí, year 7[9]4.

Obv., within sixfoil,

ی  
ضرب  
الجدیدة  
۷

Rev., within looped square,

السلطان العادل  
توقتامیش خان  
خلد ملکہ

PL. VII. AR '65

549

Hájji [Turkhán], year 795.

Obv.

ضرب  
فی  
حاجی  
۷۹۵

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
خان  
توقتمیش  
خلد ملکہ

AR '65

550

(Beledet) Krim, year 796.

Obv., within looped lozenge, فی

ضرب  
بلدة قورم  
سنة ۷۹۶

Rev.

[۱] لسلطان  
[۲] وقتمیش خان  
[۳] خلد ملکہ

AR '6

551

New Serái, year 79z.

Similar to (544):

but date ٨١

R 7

552

(Beled) Serái, no date.

Obv.

ضرب

فی سراى

بلد \*

Rev., within quatrefoil,

(sic) السلطان العا

[ت]وقتش خان

... ملکه

R 6

553

(Beledet) Krim, year obliterated.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

ضرب

فی بلدة قر.

عرعر

...

Rev.

السلطان

غیا[ث] الدین والدینا

[تو]قتامیش خان[ان]

خلد ملکه

R 3

554

Shábirán, year obliterated.

Obv. as on (536).

Rev., within hexagon, شاهران

السلطان الاعظم

توقنامش بهادر

خان خلد ملکه

...

In spaces outside hexagon, .... | .... | .... | .... | سنة | ..

R 7

555

Mahmoodábád, year [79]1 (?).

Similar to (554):

but above rev. آباد  
محمود

and beneath, ضرب

and in spaces outside hexagon, ..... | سنة | احدى |

R 8

556

Mint obscure, year obliterated.

Similar to (554):

but above rev. نالو

R 75



## 'ARAB-SHÁH.\*

SILVER.

557

New Serái, year 779.

Obv.

ضرب سراي

الجديدة

۷۷۹

Rev.

السلطان

العادل عرب

شاه

.....

Pl. VIII. A. 65, Wt. 22.8

## TASH-TIMUR.†

SILVER.

558

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

السلطان

العادل

تاشتمور خان

Rev.

.....

.....

توقتامش خان

Pl. VIII. A. 65, Wt. 19.0

\* 'Arab-Sháh was a son of Pulad, of the Horde of Sheyban, and ancestor of the Kháns of Khuwárezm or Khiva (Howorth, ii. 979, where 'Bukhara' and 'Khuarezm' ought to be transposed): he invaded Kipchak in the period of confusion immediately preceding Toktamish's conquest.

† Tash-Timur was at one time a general in Toktamish's service. He was (according to Howorth, ii. 449), a brother of Ulugh Moḥammad, and father of Hájjí Girai, and thus the ancestor of the Krim Kháns.

## XII.—BEG PULAD KHÁN.

## SILVER.

559

New Ordu, year 793.

Obv., within quatrefoil,

ضرب

اوردو

جدیدة

۷۹۳

Rev.

السلطان العادل

بيك پولاد

خان

PL. VIII. R. 65, Wt. 22.2

560

Krim, year 794.

Obv., within square,

ضرب

محروسة

قريم

In segments outside square, ornaments.

Rev., within quatrefoil, . . . . .

بيك پولاد

خان ۷۹۴

PL. VIII. R. 65, Wt. 18.0

B B

561

Beled [*sc.* Krim], no date.

Obv., within ornamented square,

ضرب

فی بلد

In segments outside square, ornaments.

Rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان ا

لعادل بيك

پولاد خا[ن]

M. G. Wt. 17.7



## XIV.—SHADI-BEG KHÁN.

## SILVER.

562

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. لا اله الا  
محمد  
[ر]سول الله

Rev. السلطان لاء[ظمر] (*sic*)  
شادی بیك  
خان  
(Pierced.)

Æ 6, Wt. 17.1

563

Bulghár, year obliterated.

Obv., within sixfoil, . . . .

ضرب  
بلغار

Rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان الا  
عظم . .  
دی بیك خان

Pl. VIII. Æ 5

~~~~~

XV.—PULAD KHÁN.

SILVER.

564

Hájji Tarkhán, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب
تو
حاجی
خان

Rev.

.....
پولاد خان
خلد ملکہ
(Pierced.)

Pl. VIII. *Æ* '65, Wt. 17.7

565

Khuwárezm, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب فی
خوارزم
سنه . . .

Rev., within quatrefoil,

السلطان
پولاد

Æ '6

XIX.—KIBAK KHÁN.

SILVER.

566

Hájji Tarkhán, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب
حاجی
تارخان

Rev.

السلطان
كبك خان
[الا]عظم (?)

Pl. VIII. R '65, Wl. 15-7

XXIII.—SEYYID AḤMAD KHÁN.

SILVER.

567

Ordu Bázár (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب
اوردو
بازار

Rev.

س[ع]د
احمد
خان
السلطان

Pl. VIII. R '65, Wl. 10-7

XXVI.—DEVLETBERDI KHÁN.

SILVER.

568

Hájji Tarkhán, year 83x.

Obv.

ضرب

Rev., within circle,

دو

لت

بردی

around, AR° خان

(Pierced.)

Pl. VIII. AR° 8, Wl. 92XXV.—KUCHUK MOHAMMAD KHÁN.
SECOND REIGN?*

SILVER.

569

Ordu Bázár, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب

Rev., within circle,

محمد

بن

تیمور

around, السلطان الاعظم خان

(Pierced.)

Pl. VIII. AR° 8

* See Introduction.

XXVII.—MAḤMOOD KHÁN.

SILVER.

570

[Hájji Tar]khán, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب
 : ۱۱ ۶
 : ۱۲ ۶
 . . .

Rev.

محمود خان بن
 محمد خان

Pl. VIII. A. 6, Wt. 9.5

ULUGH MOḤAMMAD*
 KHÁN OF KAZAN.

SILVER.

571

Ulus Bulghár (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب
 ۱۱ : ۶
 ۱۲ : ۶

Rev.

السلطان
 العادل محمد خان
 خلد الله ملكه (?)

Pl. VIII. A. 65, Wt. 9.3

* See Introduction.

KHÁNS OF THE KRIM.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Hajji Girai	<i>circ.</i> 823	1420
II.	Nur-devlet	871	1466
III.	Mengli Girai I.	873	1469
	Nur-devlet (restored)	878	1474
IV.	Jani-beg I.	882	1477
	Mengli Girai I. (restored).	883	1478
V.	Mohammad Girai I.	921	1515
VI.	Ghazi Girai I.	929	1523
VII.	Saadat Girai I.	929	1523
VIII.	Islam Girai I.	938	1532
IX.	Sahib Girai	938	1532
X.	Devlet Girai I.	958	1551
XI.	Mohammad Girai II.	985	1577
XII.	Islam Girai II.	992	1584
XIII.	Ghazi Girai II.	996	1588
XIV.	Feth Girai I.	1002	1594
	Ghazi Girai II. (restored)	1002	1594
XV.	Selamet Girai I.	1017	1608
XVI.	Jani-beg Girai II.	1019	1610
XVII.	Mohammad Girai III.	1031	1622
	Jani-beg Girai II. (restored)	1036	1627
XVIII.	Inayet Girai	1045	1635
XIX.	Behadur Girai	1048	1638
XX.	Mohammad Girai IV.	1052	1642
XXI.	Islam Girai III.	1054	1644
	Mohammad Girai IV. (restored)	1064	1654
XXII.	'Adil Girai	1075	1665
XXIII.	Selim Girai I.	1081	1670
XXIV.	Murad Girai	1088	1677
XXV.	Hajji Girai II.	1094	1683
	Selim Girai I. (restored)	1095	1684

		A.H.	A.D.
XXVI.	Saadat Girai II.	1102	1691
XXVII.	Safa Girai	1102	1691
	Selim Girai I. (restored 2nd time).	1103	1692
XXVIII.	Devlet Girai II.	1109	1698
	Selim Girai I. (restored 3rd time).	1114	1702
XXIX.	Ghazi Girai III.	1117	1705
XXX.	Kaplan Girai I.	1119	1707
	Devlet Girai II. (restored)	1119	1707
	Kaplan Girai I. (restored)	1125	1713
XXXI.	Kara Devlet Girai	1127	1715
XXXII.	Saadat Girai III.	1127	1715
XXXIII.	Mengli Girai II.	1136	1724
	Kaplan Girai I. (restored 2nd time)	1142	1730
XXXIV.	Feth Girai II.	1149	1736
	Mengli Girai II. (restored)	1150	1737
XXXV.	Selámet Girai II.	1152	1739
XXXVI.	Selim Girai II.	1156	1743
XXXVII.	Arslán Girai	1161	1748
XXXVIII.	Hákim Girai	1168	1755
XXXIX.	Ḳrim Girai	1171	1758
XL.	Selim Girai III.	1177	1764
	Arslán Girai (restored)	1180	1767
XLI.	Ṣakhsud Girai I.	1181	1767
	Ḳrim Girai (restored)	1182	1768
XLII.	Devlet Girai III.	1184	1770
XLIII.	Kaplan Girai II.	1184	1771
	Selim Girai III. (restored)	1184	1771
XLIV.	Makhsud Girai II.	1185	1771
XLV.	Sahib Girai II.	1185	1772
	Devlet Girai III. (restored)	1189	1775
XLVI.	Shahin Girai	1191	1777
	Ceded to Russia	1197	1783

XIII.—GHAZI GIRAI II.

SILVER.

572

Obv.

Obscure.

Rev.

غازی [کرای]

بن دولت کر[ای]

Pl. VIII. R. 4, Wt. 4·9

XXVIII.—DEVLET GIRAI II.

SILVER.

578

Baghchih Seraī, date obliterated.

Obv.

卐

ضرب فی

سرای

.

Rev.

دولت خان

اج کرای

.

(Pierced.)

R. 76, Wt. 17·7


XXXIX.—KRIM GIRAI.

SILVER.

574

Baghchih Serai, year 1172.

Obv.


 ضَرْفِ
 باغچه سرا
 سنة
 ۱۱۷۲

Rev.

خان
 قسیم کرار
 بن
 دولت کرار
 خان

PL. VIII. R. 3, Wt. 16.5

575, 576

Similar.

(Pierced.)

R. 7

R. 8

577

Similar.

(Pierced, double-struck, and gilt.)

R. (gilt) 8, Wt. 16.7

XLVI.—SHAHIN GIRAI.

(Year of Accession 1191).

SILVER.

578

Baghchih Serai, year of reign 2.

Olv.

ضرب فی
باغچه سرای
۱۱۹۱

Rev.

خان ی
هینکرای
شا

Ak '6, Wt. 8.8

579

Same mint, year of reign 3.

Similar to (578) :

but r instead of r.

Ak '65, Wt. 21.5

580

Same mint, year of reign 4.

Olv.

ضرب فی
باغچه سرای
....

Rev.

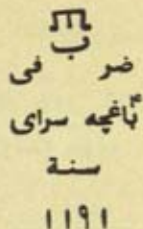
خان
شا
هینکرای
شا

Ak '7, Wt. 23.2

581

Same mint and year.

Obv.


 ضرب فی
 ہاغیہ سراۓ
 سنہ
 ۱۱۹۱

Rev.

Tughrá: شاهین گرای خان بن احمد.

Æ 1·4, Wt. 237·7

582

Same mint, year of reign 5.

Similar to (581): but ϵ instead of ϵ .

Pl. VIII. Æ 1·05, Wt. 123·3

583

Similar to (582).

Æ 1·65, Wt. 22·7

584

Same mint, year of reign 6.

Similar to (581): but ν instead of ϵ .

Æ 1·3, Wt. 248·7

585

Same mint, year of reign 7 (?).

Obv. similar to (581): but ν (?) above ضرب, and ψ over ہا.

Rev.

خان
 شاہین گرای
 بن احمد گرای
 سلطان

Pl. VIII. Æ 1·3, Wt. 49·0

C O P P E R.

586

Baghchih Serái, year of reign 4.

Obv. as on (581).

Rev.

خان
 شاهین کرای
 بن احمد کرای
 سلطان

Æ 1.75

587

Baghchih Serái, year of reign 5.

Same as on (586): but over ٤, ٥.

Æ 1.1

588

Kaffah, year of reign 6.

Obv.

ضرب كفة
 سنة ١١٩١

Rev.

Tughrà : as (581).

Æ 2.06

MEDAL.

SILVER.

589

Obv. In centre,

ا
م
ا
ل
ل
ه
ش
ا
۱۱۹۱

Around, interwoven, یا رحمان یا حنان یا منان یا
دیان یا سحان یا سلطان

Rev.

Tughrà, nearly as on (581).

(Thrice pierced for suspension.)

Æ (gilt) 23, Wt. 478.3

JAGATAI MONGOLS.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Jagatai	624	1227
II.	Kara Hulagu	639	1242
III.	Yissu Mangu	645	1247
	Kara Hulagu (restored)	650	1252
IV.	Organeh Khátun (his widow)	650	1252
V.	Algu	659	1261
VI.	Mubárah Sháh	664	1266
VII.	Borák Khán	664	1266
VIII.	Nikpay	668	1270
IX.	Tuka-Timur	670	1272
X.	Duwá Khán <i>circ.</i>	672	1274
XI.	Kunjuk Khán	706	1306
XII.	Taliku	708	1308
XIII.	Kebek Khán	709	1309
XIV.	Issenbuka	709	1309
	Kebek Khán (restored) <i>circ.</i>	718	1318
XV.	Ilchikadai	721	1321
XVI.	Duwá Timur	721	1321
XVII.	Termasherin	722	1322
	[His son Senjar, jointly (?)	730-4	1330-4?]
XVIII.	Jenkishey	734	1334
XIX.	Buzun <i>circ.</i>	735	1335
XX.	Yisun Timur <i>circ.</i>	739	1338
XXI.	'Alee (of Ogotai stock) <i>circ.</i>	741	1340
XXII.	Moḥammad <i>circ.</i>	743	1342
XXIII.	Kazan	744	1343
XXIV.	Danishmendjeh (of Ogotai stock)	747	1346
XXV.	Buyán Kuli	749	1348
		to	760 1358

Period of anarchy and rival chiefs until
the supremacy of Timur in 771 1370

XXIV.—DANISHMENDJEH.*

SILVER.

590

Bukhára, year 747.

Obv.

ابو بكر
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 ﷺ

Rev.

خاقان العادل دانشمند
 لا خلد الله ملكه
 سبع
 سنه
 اربعين
 بخارا

PL. VIII. R 1'25, Wt. 115'2

* Although succeeding to the Jagatai throne in Transoxiana, Danishmendjeh came from the stock of Ogotai : Suyurghatmish, and Mahmood, the governors appointed to the Jagatai throne by Timur, were respectively the son and the grandson of Danishmendjeh.

XXV.—BUYAN KULI.

SILVER.

591

Otrár (?), year obliterated.

Obv.

.....
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله

 (S) ١٢١٢

Rev. Area

.....
 الخاقان العادل
 الاعظم بويان
 خلد الله ملكه

 ١٢١٢

Margin illegible.

PL. VIII. Al 12, Wt. 1.27

591a

Otrár (?), year obliterated.

Similar:

but no words at sides of obv.;

above rev. area, ابو بكر inverted;

between first and second lines سمر اترار

between second and third lines عمر

In margin, مائة legible.

Al 13, Wt. 1.128

KERTS OF HERAT

(VASSALS OF JAGATAI MONGOLS).

[HOSEYN.]*

[A. H. 732—771=A. D. 1332—1370.]

SILVER.

592

(Beledet) Herât, year 752.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, in
 retrograde order,

ابو بكر صديق | عمر فاروق | عثمان ابو (sic) نورين | على
 مرتضى

Rev. In centre, ornamented sixfoil within double circle.
 Around, within ornamented octagon,

عن امر قان في سنة في بلدة هراة ضائها الله

Pl. VIII. R 1'15, Wt. 131'4

592a

Same as (592):

but obv. area (as 592) in square Koofee

Margin (as 592, but not retrograde) ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على

R 1'3, Wt. 131'9

* See De Guignes, iii. 312 ff.; and D'Ohsson, iv. 737 f.

DYNASTIES

OF THE PERIOD

BETWEEN THE DECAY OF THE MONGOLS OF
PERSIA AND THE INVASION OF TIMUR.

1. JELAIRS.
2. LINE OF MAHMOOD SHAH INCHU.
3. MUDHAFFAREES.
4. SERBEDARIANS.

I. JELAIRS.

	A. H.	A. D.
I. Sheykh Ḥasan Buzurg	736	1336
II. Sheykh Oweys	757	1356
III. Ḥoseyn	776	1374
IV. Sulṭān Aḥmad	784	1382
expelled by Timur	787	1385
V. Sulṭān Bāyezsed, contemporaneously in Per-		
sian 'Irāk	784	1382
	to 785	1383
Sulṭān Aḥmad, restored, at Timur's death .	807	1404
. deposed by Kará Yoosuf	812	1409

I.—SHEYKH ḤASAN BUZURG.

SILVER.

593

Baghdád, year 755.

Obv.

سنة
لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شريك له
بسمه [ع]

Rev. In centre,

ضرب
بغداد

Around, in square Koofee, forming square,
محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه

In four segments outside square,

ابو بكر | وعمر | وعثمان | [و] علي

II.—SHEYKH OWEYS.

SILVER.

594

Tebreez, year 76 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Obv., within cinquefoil,

لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله

(The first الله written لا الله.)

Between cinquefoil and outer circle,

..... | ابو [بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev., within ornamented triangle,

ضرب
تبريز

In three triangular compartments outside central triangle,

السلطان الاعظم | شيخ اويس بهادر خان | خلد الله ملكه

In spaces outside,

سنة { ثلث (?) } | وستين | وسبعماية

Pl. IX. R 75, W 1. 321

595

Tebreez, year [7]6x.

Similar to (594):

but الله written correctly;
unit of date obliterated.

596

Mint obliterated, year 7[$\frac{7}{5}$]3.

Obv., within eightfoil, محمد
الا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله
[عثمان]

Rev. area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
 شيخ اويس بهادر
 خان خلد ملكه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | | سنة ثلاث |

R 75

597

Tebreez, year 7[$\frac{7}{5}$]5.

Similar to (596):

but on obv., the names of the four Khaleefehs are written with
 the tops of the letters outwards ;

and rev. margin (as 596), | | سنة خمس |
 وسبعماية

R 7

598

Sultāneeyeh, year [7]66.

Similar to (596):

the names of the four Khaleefehs as on (597) ;

Rev. margin | سنة ست | وستين |

R 7, Wt. 33.1

599

Baghdád, year 770 (?)

Similar to (596):

but rev. margin

ضرب بغداد | في سنة | سبعين (?) | وسبعماية

R 7

600

Similar to (599):

but rev. margin | سنة | ضرب بغداد

R 65

601

Irbil, year [7]r2.

Obv.

Similar to (597).

Rev. Area (as 596) السلطان الاعظم

شيخ اويس بهادر خان

خلد الله ملكه

Margin as (596)

. | اربل | في سنة | . . . اثنين |

(arbil obscurely written.)

R 7, Wt 33.4

602

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (601).

R 7

603

Mint obscure, year obliterated.

Obv., within triangular compartments arranged round square,
inclosing circle,

لا اله الا الله | محمد | رسول الله

Outside, ابو بكر عمر عثمان على

Rev., in centre, within circle,

ضرب

....

Around which, inclosed in crossed squares,

السلطان الاعظم شيخ اويس بهادر | خان خلد ملكه

Outside squares | | | فى سنة | ضرب |

.... | |

Pl. 7

604

Sheeráz, year 76x.

Obv. Area, within looped square,

الله

لا اله الا

محمد

رسول الله

عفا (?)

Margin, between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر [عمر] عثمان على

Rev. Area, within ornamented oval,

الواثق
بالمملك الديار
ضرب
شيخ اويس بهادر خان
شيراز
خلد الله
ملكه

Margin, between oval and outer circle, inverted,

في سنة | | وستين | وسبعماية

Pl. IX. BR 1'1, Wt. 547

605

Irbil, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

[لا] الله الا
ضرب
محمد
اربل
[ر] سول الله

Margin, between square and outer circle,

..... | عمر | | ...

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

الله
يا حي (?)
السلطان الاعظم
شيخ اويس بهادر خان
خلد الله ملكه [ه]

Margin obliterated.

NO NAME OF SULTÂN.

SILVER.

606

Baghdád, year [7]7x.

Obv. Area, within cinquefoil,

الله
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله

Margin | سبعين | | |

Rev.

[ع]لى ولى الله
 الحسن والحسين
 سلطان رسول الله
 بغداد

III.—HOSEYN.

SILVER.

607

Baṣrah, year 777 (?).

Obv. Area, within ornamented square,

لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [عمر] | عثمان | علي (?)

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
ضرب
جلال الدين حسين
بصرة
خان خلد ملكه

سنة | سبعة (?) | سبعين (?) | سبعة [مة], (as obv.),

Pl. IX. R. 7, Wt. 44.3

608

Baghdád, year 77x.

Similar to (607):

but obv. enclosed in square, diagonally inscribed in another
square; rev. within quatrefoil;

بصرة instead of بغداد,

and last line of rev. area [ه] خان خلد ملكه

Rev. Margin سنة | . . . | [س]بعين | سبعة

R. 65

609

Wásiṭ, year 77x.

Similar to (607):

but واسط instead of بصرة; and rev. margin, سنة | |

سبعين | سبعة

Bl 65

610

Baghdád, year [7]8x (?).

Similar to (607):

but بغداد instead of بصرة

and rev. margin | ثمنين (?) | | . . .

Bl 75

611

Halab, year [7]8x.

Similar to (607):

but حلب instead of بصرة

and rev. margin | وتمانين | | . . .

Bl 8

612

Halab, year [7]8x.

Similar to (607):

but حلب instead of بصرة

and rev. margin (sic) سنة | | ثمانين |

Bl 7, Wt. 542

613

Tebreez, year 7xx.

Obv.

محمد
لا اله الا
ضرب
محمد
تبريز
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev. Area, within eightfoil,

في دولة
السلطان الاعظم
جلال الدين حسين خان
خلد مكله

Margin, in spaces between eightfoil and outer circle,

في سنة | | | سبعا | مة (٩)

Pl. IX. B. 54, W. 273

614

Tebreez, date illegible.

Obv., within quatrefoil, similar to (613), but ضرب omitted.

Rev., in compartments of ornamented cinquefoil,

في دولة | السلطان | الاعظم | جلال الدين | حسين خان

In centre,

خلد
مكله

615

Shamákhy, year 78x.

Similar to (614):

but mint شامخى between compartments of cinquefoil,

... | ثمين | سعيما | نه

Pl. IX. R 65

616

Hamadhán (?), year 78x.

Similar to (614):

but mint همذان (?)

and between compartments of cinquefoil ... | ثمين | ...

... | سعيما |

R 66

617

Ván, year 78x.

Similar to (614):

but mint وان

and between compartments of cinquefoil ... | ثمين | ...

... | سعيما | نه

R 7, Wt. 20.2

IV.—AḤMAD.

FIRST REIGN.

G O L D.

618

Baghdád, year 78z.

Obv. In centre, ضرب
بغداد

Around, in square Koofee, forming square,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Outside which, ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. سنة

السلطان الاعظم
سلطان احمد بهادر
خان خلد ملكه
بسم الله

Pl. IX. N° 85, Wt. 119.5

SILVER.

619

Irbil, year [7]85.

Obv. ابو بكر

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
بسم الله

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
ضرب
سلطان احمد بهاء [د]ر
اريل
خان خلد [ا] لله ملكه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

سنة | خمسة | ثمانين |

Pl. IX. B. 6, Wt. 327

620

Baghdád, year 785.

Obv.

محمد ١٢٥
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
ضرب
سلطان احمد بهادر
بغداد
خان خلد ملكه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

سنة | خمس | ثمانين | سبعة ...

B. 7, Wt. 335

621

Tebreez, year [7]85.

Obv. as (620).

Rev. Area, within hexagon,

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
سلطان احمد بهادر
خان خلد ملكه
تبريز

Margin, in segments between hexagon and outer circle,


فی | سنة | خمس | ثمانین | ... | ...

Pl. IX. B. 8, W. 324

622

Shamákhi, year 786.

Same as (621):

but .  . instead of ضرب, and شماخی instead of تبريز
and rev. margin, فی | سنة | ستة | ثمانین | سبعة | نه

B. 76

623

Same as (622):

but above rev. شماخی, and beneath, ضرب

B. 78

624

Same as (623):

but mint and date obliterated; فی legible.

B. 75

625

Baghdád, year 787.

Same as (620):

but **سبعة** instead of **خمس**

R 85

626

Hamadhán, year 78x.

Same as (619):

but **هيدان** instead of **اربل**, and unit of date obliterated.

R 7

627

Irbil, year 78x.

Same as (619):

but obv. as on (620), and unit of date obliterated.

R 7

628

Mint obscure, year 7x½.

Same as (620):

but **املد** instead of **بغداد**,and rev. margin **في سنة | س. | | سبعة**

R 7

629

Wásit, year 7xx.

Same as (620):

but **واسط** instead of **بغداد**, and only **سبعة** legible in margin.

R 75

630

Baghdád, year 7xx (?).

Similar to (619):

but بغداد instead of اربل, and only سبعة (7) legible
in margin.

AR 45

631

Mósil, year 7xx.

Obv.

...
 لا اله الا الله [الله]
 محمد
 رسول الله [الله]
 ...

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
 ضرب
 سلطان احمد
 موصل
 خلد الله ملكه

Margin, in segments, .. سبعة | | | ...

AR 65

SECOND REIGN.

632

Baghdád, year [8]10.

Same as (619):

but بغداد instead of اربل; last line of rev. خلد الله ملكه ...

and rev. margin | | عشر | ...

AR 5, Wt 207

633

Baghdád, year 8xx.

Same as (632):

but rev. margin | ثمان | | . . .

R 5

634

Mint obscure, year 8xx.

Same as (620):

but بغداد instead of عدى,

and rev. margin | وثمان | | . . .

R 45

635

Halab, year 8xx.

Same as (620):

but حلب instead of بغداد,

and rev. margin | ثمان | | سنة (?)

R 35, W. 33-5

FIRST OR SECOND REIGN.

636

Baghdád, year xx1.

Same as (632):

but rev. margin | | سنة | احدى

R 5

637

Mint obliterated, year xx2 (?).

Same as (620):

but mint obliterated,

and rev. margin | | سنة | اثنين

R 7

638

Baghdád, year 225.

Same as (620):

but rev. margin | | خمس | ...

R. 65

639

Baghdád, year 227.

Same as (632):

but rev. margin | | سبع | ...

R. 45

640

Baghdád, year 227.

Same as (620):

but rev. margin | | سبعة | سنة | ...

R. 75

641

Baghdád, year 227.

Same as (619):

but بغداد instead of اربل,

and rev. margin | | سبع | ...

R. 55

642

Wásit, year obliterated.

Same as (620):

but واسط instead of بغداد

and rev. margin obliterated.

R. 5

643

Baghdád, year obscure.

Same as (620):

but rev. margin obscure.

R 71

644

Mósil, year obscure.

Obv.

على
 لا اله الا
 محمد رسول الله
 عمر

Rev. Area, within square,

السلطان الاعظم
 ضرب
 سلطان احمد
 موصل
 خلد [أ] لله ملكه

Margin, in segments, obscure.

R 78

645

Tebreez, no year.

Same as (620):

but *تبريز* instead of *بغداد* ;

rev. inclosed in hexagon as on (621) ;

no rev. margin.

R 78

646

Tebreez, no year.

Same as (645):

but ضرب removed to top of rev. ; and uncertain word beneath ;
no rev. margin.

R 7

647

Mint uncertain, year obliterated.

Same as (621):

but obv. arranged as (620) ; mint حید (?).

R 75

648

Tebreez, no year.

Obv. as on (620).

Rev., in three oval compartments surrounding circle,

السلطان العادل | سلطان ا | حید | بهادر خان

Within circle,

خلد الله

ملكه

تبریز

R 65

649

Same as (648).

R 65

650

Armeeniyeh (?), no date.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in spaces between quatrefoil and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev., within ornamented border,

السلطان العادل
سلطان احمد بهادر
خان خلد ملكه
[ضر] ب ارمينية (?)

Pl. IX. R 75, Wt. 27.0

651

Same as (650).

R 7

652

'Tebreez, no year.

Same as (650):

but **تبريز** instead of **ارمينية**; and **ضرب** obscure.

R 75

653

Mint obliterated, no year.

Similar to (650):

but above rev. **ضرب**, and mint beneath obliterated.

R 75

II. LINE OF MAĤMOOD SHĀH INCHU.

		A. H.	A. D.
Sharaf-ed-deen Maĥmood Shāh Inchu .	circ.	719	1319
Aboo-Ishāk El-Mutawekkil . . .	circ.	743*	1342
	to	754	1353

ABOO-ISĤĀḲ.

SILVER.

654

No mint, year 724.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر [ر] | عمر | عثمان [جان] | علي

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب
السلطان ابو سعيد
بهادر خان حلد ملته
[1] ابو اسحاق

Margin في سنة اربع عشرين [و] سبعمائة

PL. IX. B. 86, Wt. 53.2

* The coins, however, show that Aboo-Ishāk possessed some part of sovereign rights as early as 719.

655

Mint obliterated or wanting, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

[لا اله الا]

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
obliterated.

Rev., within double circle, ضرب

المتوكل على الله

[ابو] اسحق بن محمود [شاه]

Margin obliterated.

R. 8, Wt. 53.5

656

Similar to (655):

but obv. arranged as on (654).

(Much clipped, and pierced.)

R. 8

657

Mint obliterated, year [7]45.

Obv.

[ابو بكر]

[لا اله الا الله]

محمد

رسول الله

عثمان

Rev. Area, within sixfoil,

الواثق بغور الله

ابو اسحق بن محمود شاه

ضرب

Margin, in spaces between sixfoil and outer circle,

. . . | سنة | خمس | اربعين | . . .

Pl. IX. R. 7, Wt. 66.2

658

Sheeráz, year [7]35 (?)

Obv., within sixfoil,

ولى الله
لا الله الا
محمد
رسول الله
على

Rev., within eightfoil,

سنة
المتوكل على الله
شيراز
ضرب
ابو اسحق بن محمود شاه

AB 83, Wt. 49.3

659

Similar: varied.

much clipped.

(Pierced.)

AB 6

660

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., similar to (655), but inclosed in looped square;

وسلم legible at right side, beneath, صلى

Rev., within quatrefoil,

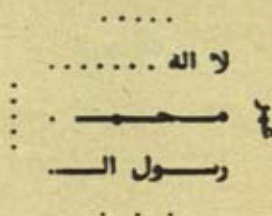
ابو اسحق
المتوكل على الله
محمود شاه

AB 83, Wt. 173.

661

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.



Rev., in centre,

[التوك]

Around, على [الله] | [ابو اسحق] بن محمود شاه

(Much clipped, and barbarous.)

Æ 55

C O P P E R.

662

No mint or date.*

Obv. Area, within square, similar to (654).

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضرب

[1] سحاق

ابو

Margin ان ابو سعيد بهادر

Æ 8

* The occurrence of Aboo-Sa'eed's name shows that the coin must have been struck before 736.

663

No mint, year 737 (?).

Obv. Area, within triangle, ب
ضو

ابو اسحاق

Margin, in segments between triangle and outer circle,

سنة سبع (٧) | ثلاثين |

Rev. Area, within square,

الطمان (sic)

محمد

عبد ملكه

Æ 8

664

Same as (663) :

Unit of date obliterated.

Æ 8

665

Obv., in centre, within circle, Ibez, to left.

Around سنة ابو اسحاق

Rev., as on (663): but [الـ]طمان

Æ 7



III. MUDHAFFAREES.

	A. H.	A. D.
I. Moḥammad ibn El-Muḍḥaffar	746	1345
II. Sháh Shujá'	788	1386
III. 'Alee Zeyn El-'Ábideen	789	1387
IV. Sháh Yahyá (Yezd)	contemporaneously . 789	1387
V. Sulṭán Aḥmad (Kermán)		
VI. Sháh Maṣṣoor (Iṣbahán)		
Ejected by Timur,	795	1392

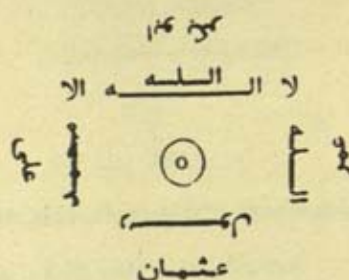
I.—MOHAMMAD.

SILVER.

666

Káshán, year [7]87.

Obv.



Rev. Area, within sixfoil, ضرب

المعتضد با (sic) الله
السلطان محمد بن المظفر
خلد الله ملكه
كاشان

Margin, in segments between sixfoil and outer circle,

ضرب سنة | سبع | و خم |

667

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

...
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله
 ...

Rev.

...
 بالله
 المعتضد ناصر
 السلطان محمد بن المظفر
 خلد الله ...

R 9

668

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

...
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 ...
 رسول الله

Rev, within quatrefoil, ...

المعتضد با...
 والسلطان محمد [بن]
 المظفر خلد

A: 7

669

Yezd (?), year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (668),

but ضرب (= يزد ?) after ابو بكر | عمر

Rev., within sixfoil, [الام] امر

بالله
[ال]معتضد والسطا[ن]

[ا]لاعظم امير الحق والدين

ابن المظفر خلد الله

....

R 7

670

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

.....

محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

ضرب

بالله ونا

المعتضد صره

.... طان محمد....

(Pierced and broken.)


R 6

II.—SHÁH SHUJÁ'.

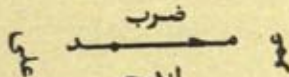
SILVER.

671

Eydej, year 762.

Obv., within eightfoil, 

لا اله الا الله

ضرب

 ایدج
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

بالله

المعتضد والسلطان
 ضرب
 البطاع شاه شجاع
 ایدج
 خلد الله ملكه
 اثني ستين

672

Sheeráz, year 762.

Obv., within curved border,

مكية ٦٢١
 الا اله الا
 ٦ اله محمد ٤
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Rev. as on (671) :

سنة | اثني ستين | وسبعماية | but ضرب شيراز | around.
 around.

PL. IX. R 10, Wt. 66.4

673

Similar to (672) :

but سنة في

(Pierced.)

R 105

674

Eydej, year 763.

Similar to (671) :

but obv., within circle, has سنة | ثلاث ستين وسبعماية instead
 of ضرب ايدج ;
 and round rev. سنة ثلاث legible.

R 75

675

Eydej, year [7]64.

Obv. similar to (666), but arranged round ایدج instead of circle.

Rev. Area,

امیر
المومنین والسلطان
ضرب
المطاع شاه شجاع
ایدج
خلد الله ملكه
[و]سلطانه

Margin | | وستين | اربع | . . . | . . .

R 85

676

Káshán, year 768.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[ابوبكر] | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within ornamented hexagon,

امیر
المومنين والسلطان
المطاع شاه شجاع
خلد الله ملكه
كاشان

Margin, in segments,

فی | سنة | ثمان | ستين | سبع | مائة

R 85

677

Sheeráz, year 771.

Obv., within double square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

In segments between square and outer circle,

ابوبكر الصديق | [ع] مر الفاروق | عثمان ذى النورين | على المرتضى

Rev.

بسم الله

امير المؤمنين و

ضرب
السلطان المطاع
شيراز
شاه شجاع خلد الله
ملكه

Pl. IX. R. 10, Wt. 43.7

678

Yezd, year [7]72.

Obv., within ornamented border,

.....
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
عثمان

Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,

[بالله]
المعتضد والسلطان
المطاع شاه شجاع
ضرب يزد
خلد الله ملكه

Around | اثنى | سبعين |

R. 75, Wt. 32.7

679

Same as (678):

but ضرب between first and second lines,
and یزد between third and fourth lines, of rev.

R. '65, Wt. 29.8

680

Shábirán, year 773.

Same as (677):

but in segments round obv., ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علی ;
and on rev., و removed to second line, شابران instead of شیواز,
and احدى instead of ثلاث

R. '85, Wt. 38.3

681

Káshún (?), year obliterated.

Obv., similar to (677): varied.

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان المطيع

المطاع ابوالنوار (?)

شجاع خلد [د]

ك[اشان]

(Pierced.)

R. '9, Wt. 45.0

682

Similar to (678) :

but obv.

ميم ميم
 لا اله الا
 محمد
 رسول الله
 عثمان

mint and date obliterated on rev.

R. 7, Wt. 31.2

683

Lár, year 7xx.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

الله
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله
 وسلم

Margin, in segments between quatrefoil and outer circle,

..... | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev. Area, within hexagram,

ن
 السلطان
 امير المؤمنين و
 المطاع شاه شجاع
 خلد الله ملكه
 لار

Margin, in segments between hexagram and outer circle,

فى | سنة | ... | من | سبع | مائة

(Pierced.)

R. 10, Wt. 43.1

683a

Kázeroon, year obliterated.

Same as (683):

but rev. area,

امير [و]
المومنين وال[سلطان]
ض[و]ب
المطاع شاه شجاع
كازرون
خلد الله مد[كه]

Margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

Æ 10, Wt. 47.4

683b

Similar to (682):

borders varied, mint obscure.

Æ 9, Wt. 37.0

VI. SHÁH MANŞOOR.

SILVER.

684

Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

الا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within octagon, ضرب

شيراز

Margin [المظفر شاه منصور] خلد الله ملكه

(Pierced.)

Æ 8, Wt. 33.2

685

Kázeroon, year obliterated.

Same as (684) : but

ضرب

كازرون

Pl. IX. Al. 8, Wt. 33.6

686

Suḵ (?), year obliterated.

Obv. as (684) ; but in segment above square, عثمان legible.

Rev. Area, within square, ضرب

سق (?)

Margin (?) منصور

Al. 75, Wt. 17.7

IV. SERBEDARIANS

IN KHORASÁN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	'Abd-Er-Rezzák	736	1335
II.	Mes'ood	736	1335
III.	Ey Timur Moḥammad	743	1342
IV.	Kalu Asfendiyár	745	1344
V.	Faḍl-Allah	747	1346
VI.	'Alee	748	1347
VII.	Yahyá	753	1352
VIII.	Dhaheer-ed-deen	760	1358
IX.	Haidar Kaṣṣáb	761	1359
X.	Laṭaf-Allah	761	1359
XI.	El-Ḥasan Ed-Dámighánee	762	1360
XII.	'Alee El-Muayyad	766	1364
	Abolished by Timur,	783	1381

XII.—'ALEE EL-MUAYYAD.

SILVER.

687

Asterábád, year 775.

Obv. Area, within sixfoil,

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله
على ولي الله

Margin, between sixfoil and outer circle,

الله صلى [على] محمد وعلى والحسن والحسين وعلى
ومحمد جعفر وموسى وعلى محمد وعلى والحسن محمد

Rev. Area, within looped square,

بمدينة
استراباد

Margin, between square and outer circle,

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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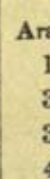
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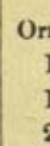
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Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

TABLE
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
2.5		60
		55
		50
2.		45
		40
1.5		35
		30
1.		25
.9		20
.8		15
.7		10
.6		5
.5		
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIONNET'S SCALE	
	19	
	18	
	17	
	16	
	15	
	14	
	13	
	12	
	11	
	10	
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	
	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	

67049





1



3



5



8



21



25



11



37



35





42



41



43



49



48



53



55



60



61



75



84

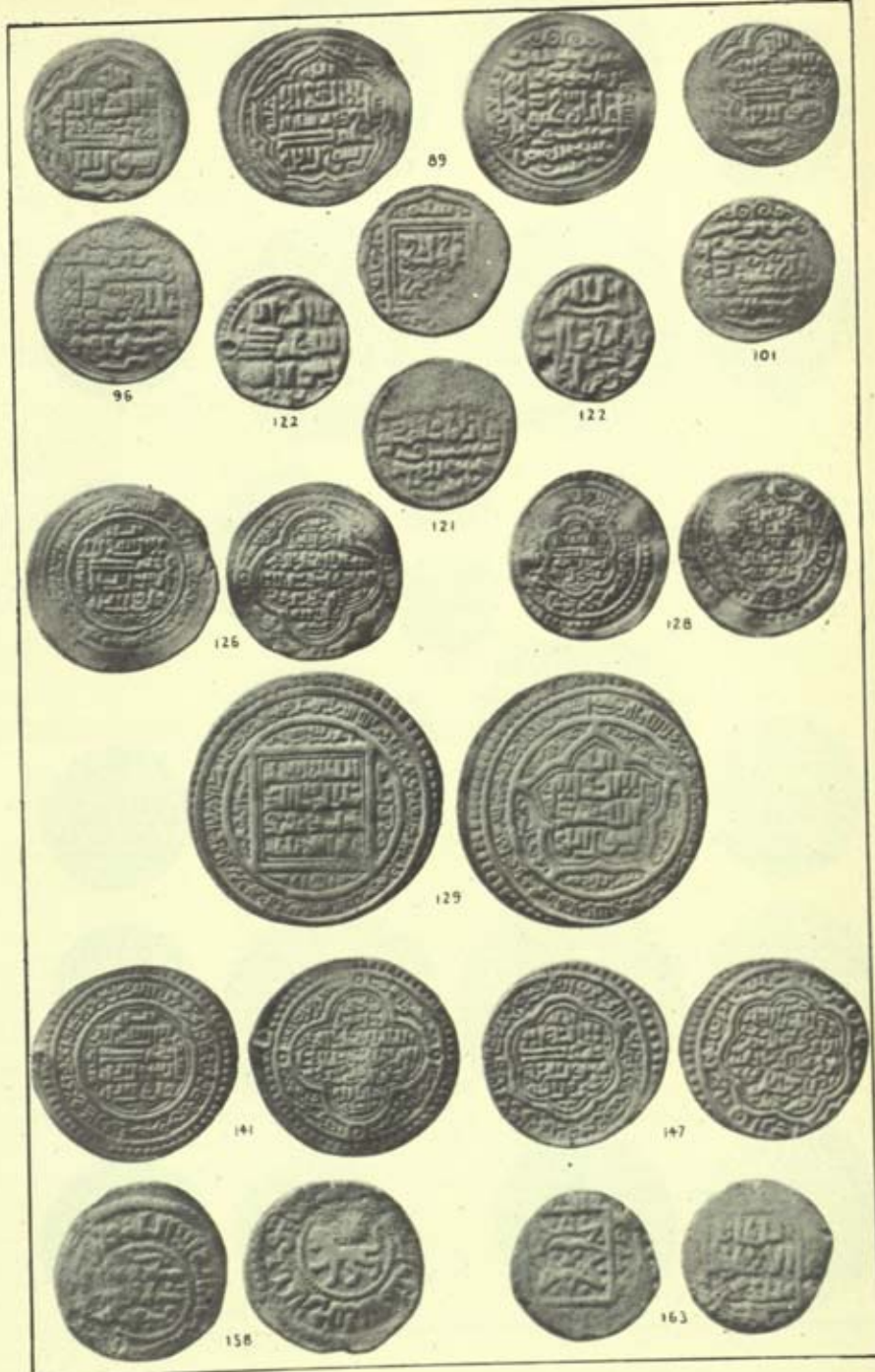


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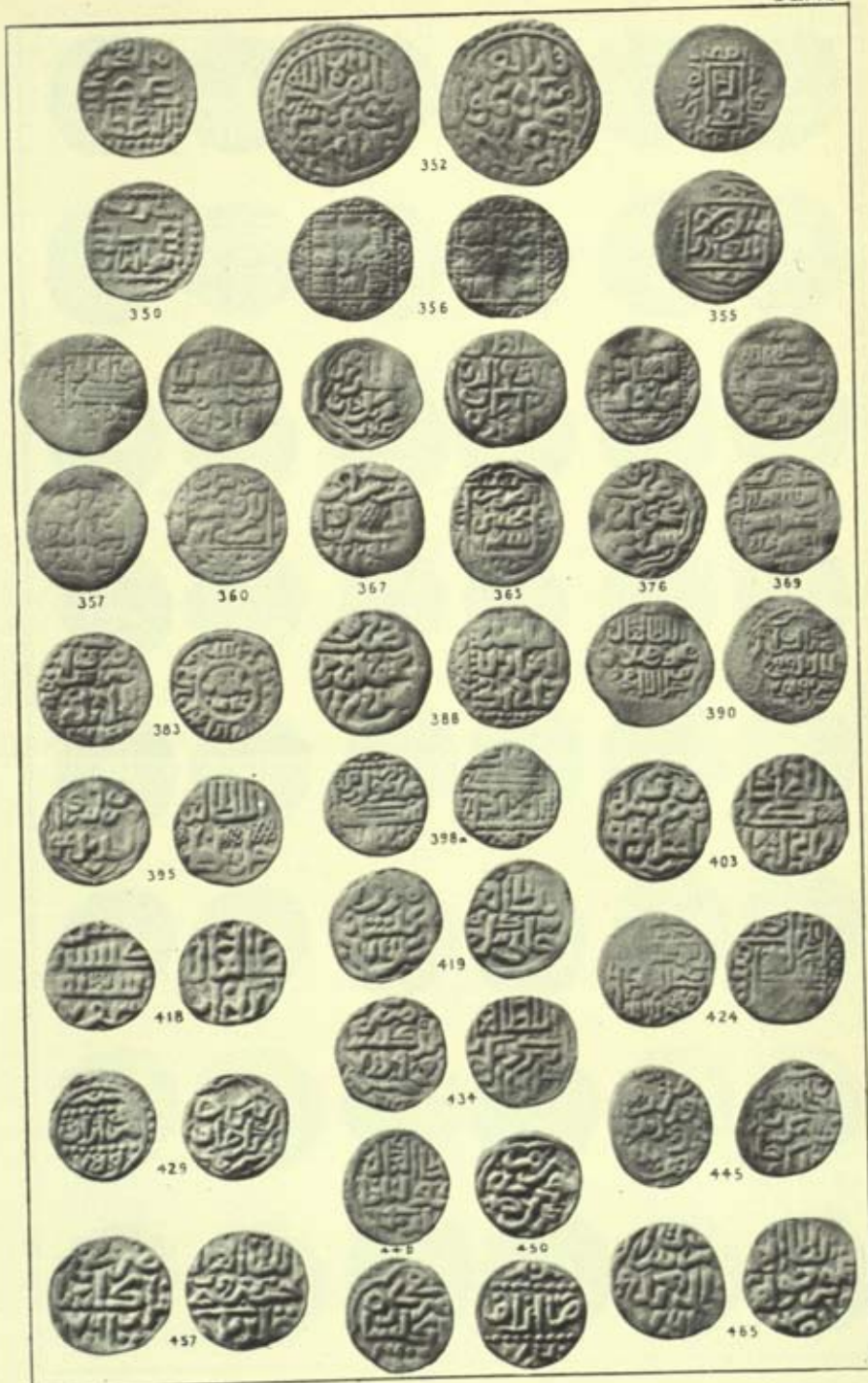
88





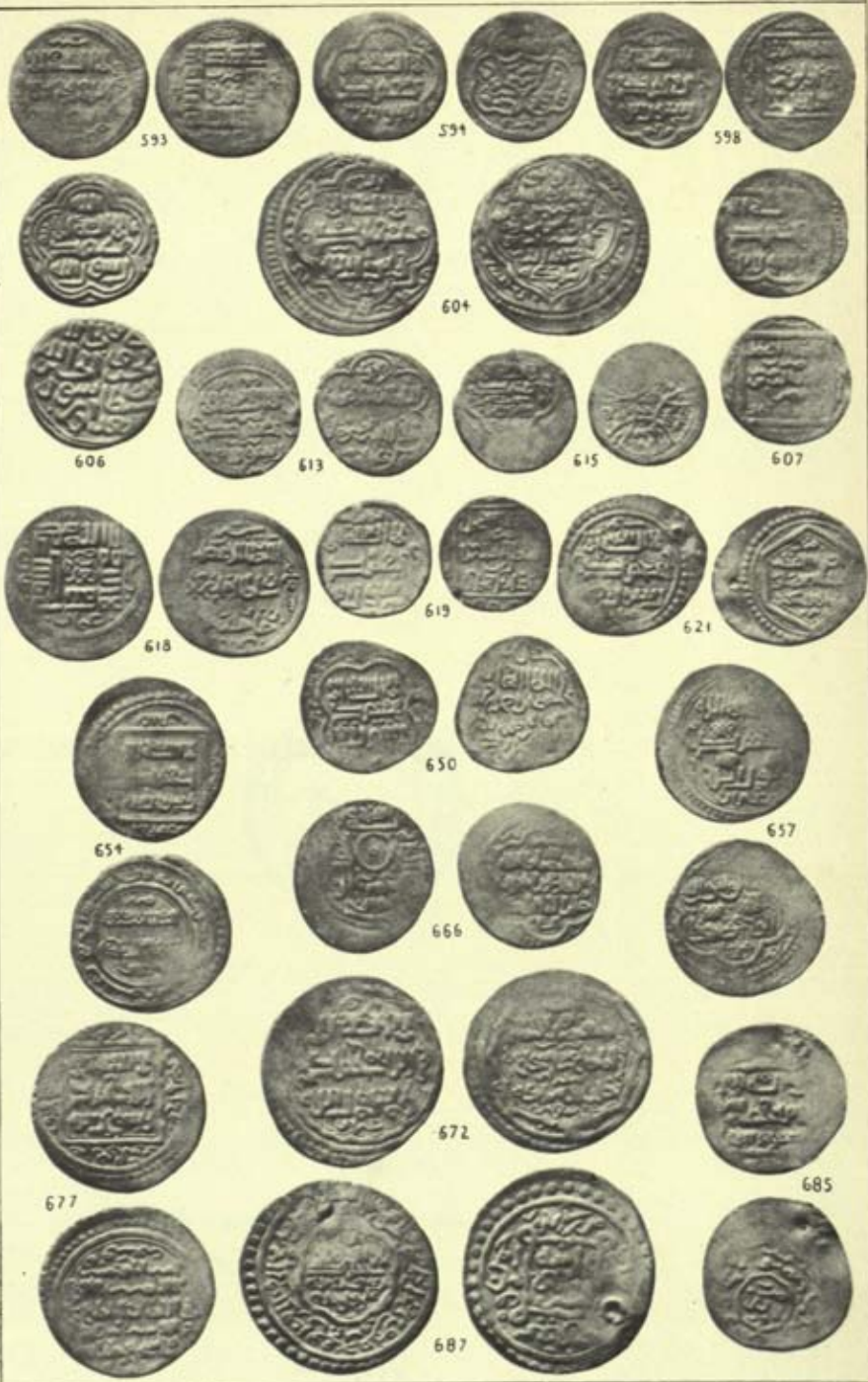














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